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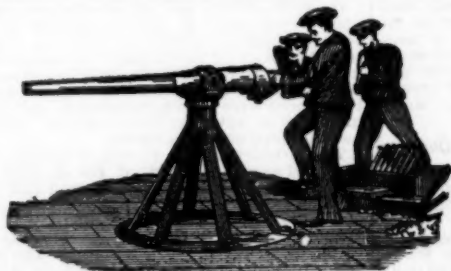
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### THE NEW CAVALRY DRILL BOOK.

THE paragraphs of the Drill Regulations for Cavalry published in Nos. 6 and 7 of the Cavalry Journal suggest too much the tactics of the checker-board order with nice adjustments, and too little of the instruction which forestates the modern cavalryman. Commands in paragraph 187, providing for changing the guide in a set of fours, and for adjoined commands to open files toward flank and front in 194 and 5, smack of students' effort.

The fencing exercises are suitable for the training of marines. Think of a "rear passade" for a cavalryman. Such exercises are good, but do not lead up to the cavalry idea. Let us keep sight of the main idea.

The particular directions contained in the first three lines of paragraph 280, when followed, will cost the trooper his life. The definition of military equitation reads almost too easy. The health rules in paragraph 286 are very humane, but should form no part of cavalry tactics.

It is amusing to find the customary uncertainty about the proper place for the halter strap retained in paragraph 290, for this affords such excellent opportunity to develop a sense of responsibility in the instructor, or perhaps slipshod carelessness.

The text assumes in paragraphs 383 and 4 that both man and horse are untrained, and lays down instructions accordingly. This falls short of modern cavalry system, for in this the man receives his first lesson on a trained horse, and the untrained horse receives his lesson from the skillfully trained trooper. The system of the text is not digested; it lacks clearness of idea and unity of purpose.

The last clause of paragraph 395 shows that the conservative purpose of the tactics has been lost sight of, for this is not only to properly combine and utilize aggregated strength, but also to avoid unnecessary sacrifice of strength and unnecessary risk of life.

Paragraphs 425-35 refer to dressing and direct and oblique march. Here neither principle is clearly stated. Indeed, the subject of dress and guide does not receive the attention that its importance demands. The text fails to show that it is an element of strength when properly taught and used, and a still more powerful element, introducing uncertainty and weakness, when taught and used as now by mounted troops.

The command in paragraph 436 retains "front" and omits "dress" without explanation. If either one of these is to be omitted from the command, it is certainly the former, for that will accord with natural habit, and therefore is the most practicable. Paragraph 459 invites confusion and possible disaster when line is formed in great hurry from the column in which cavalry does most of its marching when out for business. In the paragraphs on the charge, the text fails to state that all preceding exercises and instructions are preparations leading up to one end—the charge. And that the meagre directions in the paragraphs themselves are simply a few safeguards to be observed while executing the charge—i. e., while applying the principles of the previous training. In the skirmish drill we find the disciplinary forces of the platoon not simply ignored, but broken up; time lost by unnecessary formation; artillery commands introduced and misleading applied, and the directness of movement again interrupted by fixed formations. The first statement in paragraph 500 is not necessarily true, and therefore injurious. Paragraph 591 says: "Assembling marching to the rear" is "impracticable in battle," etc. Why, then, is this movement put down at all? The lack of provision for forming skirmish line directly to the flank is a serious omission.

(From the London Figaro.)

### ROYAL SIGNATURES.

THE Queen's signature to State documents is still a model of firmness and legibility, no sign of her Majesty's advanced age being discernible in the boldly written "Victoria R." which she attaches to such papers as have to bear the royal autograph. There are veteran statesmen living who will remember that the question of the signing of State documents by the sovereign became one of considerable importance in the last months of George IV.'s reign. During this period his Majesty was in such a debilitated state that the writing of numerous autographs was practically impossible for him, and under these circumstances a short bill was hurriedly passed through Parliament authorizing the King to affix a fac simile of his autograph by means of an inked stamp. It was also provided, however, in the bill that George should before stamping each document give his verbal assent to it in a specified form. The Duke of Wellington was in office at the time, and it was often his duty to lay certain documents before the King for his approval. One day the "Iron Duke," noticing that his Majesty was stamping the papers before him without repeating the prescribed verbal formula, ventured to enter a respectful but firm protest. The King, much irritated, exclaimed: "D—! it, what can it signify?" "Only this, Sir," replied the Duke, "that the law requires

it." George IV. said no more, but at once began to repeat the requisite formula as he stamped each of the remaining documents.

### CONSTRUCTION OF LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS.

In the Senate of the United States, Jan. 27, 1890, Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following views of the minority: [To accompany bill S. 538.]

This bill requires the construction as soon as practicable of eight thickly armored, heavily armed, ocean going, line of battle ships, estimated to cost not less than \$45,120,000, or \$5,640,000 each. These are to be eight of the ten battleships first mentioned in the report of the "Policy Board" of the Navy Department, which advises the expenditure for ships and guns of \$349,515,000, or, deducting the sum of \$67,965,000, which they say has been already expended or authorized, the additional expenditure proposed is \$281,550,000. The full recommendations of the board are as follows:

Recommendations of "Policy Board."		
	Tonnage.	Estimated cost.
10 first class battleships, of great endurance.....	10,000	\$56,400,000
3 third class, of great endurance.....	6,300-7,500	31,000,000
2 first class, of limited endurance.....	8,000	39,800,000
12 second class, of limited endurance.....	7,100	52,200,000
5 third class, of limited endurance.....	6,000	18,000,000
6 harbor defence monitors.....	3,815-6,060	25,000,000
1 cruising monitor.....	3,800	1,900,000
11 rams (1 of 2,000, 10 of 3,500).....		19,500,000
8 thin armored cruisers.....	4,250	28,000,000
4 first class protected cruisers.....	7,500	15,760,000
10 first class protected cruisers.....	5,400	28,000,000
12 second class protected cruisers.....	3,000-4,500	22,500,000
6 third class protected cruisers.....	1,700-3,190	5,500,000
10 gun vessels and despatch boats.....	850-1,500	4,500,000
10 torpedo cruisers, including the Vesuvius, about.....	900	7,500,000
3 auxiliary ships.....	5,000	6,500,000
138		
101 torpedo boats.....	65	6,565,000
227 Total.....	610,035	340,515,000
The above total includes \$67,965,000 for ships and guns already expended or authorized.....		
		67,965,000
		281,550,000

The undersigned dissents from the proposition to now enter upon the construction of eight armored battleships, to cost \$5,640,000 each, or \$45,120,000 in all, and briefly states his reasons.

#### I.—The United States Ought Not to Build Armored Broadside Battleships.

The time has not yet arrived, if, indeed, it will ever come, for the construction by the United States of the ponderous, unwieldy, and costly broadside armored vessels, with which European nations are making experiments of at least doubtful value.

Whether the majority of the committee approve the whole programme of the Policy Board, involving the construction of an American Navy, to cost not less than \$349,000,000, or whether they dissent from some of its features, does not appear. One point, however, the advocates of this comprehensive plan must frankly admit—that if this nation is to build and maintain the battleships which it includes, the rest of the plan must be substantially adopted, in order to make the fleet contain all the classes of ships necessary for a vast and well-proportioned navy. Secondly, it seems equally clear to the undersigned that if the whole plan is to be adopted, and yet construction is to proceed by degrees and not by at once authorizing the whole expenditure, then the very last ships to be built should be heavy, armored line-of-battle ships, costing \$5,640,000 each; whereas the majority of the committee propose to build these first, and to appropriate comparatively little money for the construction of the harbor defence monitors, rams, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats, recommended by the Policy Board as a necessary part of their scheme for a complete and adequate navy.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that in the progress of the reconstruction of the American Navy by suitable steps and reasonable and moderate appropriations, which has been auspiciously and successfully begun, the new construction next to be authorized should be a certain number of proper harbor or coast defence vessels and a considerable number of moderate sized cruisers and gunboats, varying from vessels of 1,500 and 1,700 tons, like the *Dolphin* and *Yorktown*, up to ships like the *Boston* and *Atlanta*, of 3,000 tons. Our unprotected harbors will thus be made partially secure, our naval officers will be able to spend more of their time upon the water instead of being housed on shore duty; they will become familiarized with our own coast, and will, perhaps, become sufficiently proficient in practical seamanship to be able, whenever the time comes, if the future brings such a period, to take charge of large armored battleships and go out upon the ocean to meet and destroy, if they can, the fleets of European Powers. But to assume that we have now reached a point when we should substantially discontinue other naval constructions and begin the work of building 38 armored battleships to cost \$177,490,000, or even that we should build forthwith eight of such ships, to cost \$45,120,000, is a grave mistake, which, if persisted in, may become a fatal barrier to real, wise, and judicious progress in the rehabilitation of the Navy. We do not now need heavily armored broadside battleships. We probably never shall need them.

#### II.—The Proposed Battleships May Become Obsolete Before Completion.

There is much reason to fear that such ironclads as we may construct under this bill will become obsolete before they are completed.

The Advisory Board, organized by Secretary Hunt, in their report of November 7, 1881, while giving their reasons for not recommending the construction of ironclads, say:

It is the experience of foreign navies, up to the present time, that any type of ironclad vessels introduced becomes so inferior as to be almost obsolete for general purposes in a period of about ten years.

This proposition is as true now as it was eight years ago. It is doubtful whether any naval power has a broadside armored vessel even five years old such

as it would build to-day when constructing more ironclads.

Our own limited experience is the same. Congress by the act of August 5, 1882, directed the Naval Advisory Board to report in detail concerning the double-turreted monitors *Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, *Terror*, and *Monadnock*, "whether any changes in the original plan or plans should be made."

The Board made reports, dated December 15, 1882, January 11, 1883, April 5, 1883, May 31, 1883, and October 25, 1883, (Navy Department Report, 1883, pages 74-84,) substituting roller-base turrets for the original style of monitor turrets, and settling the final plans for the completion of the vessels. The Board also say:

It is easily possible to complete the vessels by taking advantage of the recent developments in armor, guns, and machinery, without making any radical changes in the designs, so that their speed, endurance, battery-power, protection, and sea-going qualities shall be fully equal to those of any foreign ironclad of similar dimensions designed previous to 1879.

Congress favorably regarded the reports and plans of the Naval Advisory Board, and March 3, 1883, appropriated "for the engines and machinery for the double-turreted iron-clad, in accordance with the recommendations of the Naval Advisory Board, \$1,000,000."

Yet such has been the assumed progress of invention and improvement in ironclads that instead of these ships being brought to completion in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Board, radical changes are being made, completely depriving them of their special character as low-free-board, revolving-turret ships. The turrets have been taken off the *Puritan*, so that she may come up higher out of the water, and stationary barbette protection for the guns has been adopted, and they are to be fired from above the rampart and covered only by a steel umbrella, which will be blown away by any heavy projectile and the guns disabled. Moreover, running between the barbette towers a commodious superstructure has been built on the deck, in order that the officers may not be obliged to endure the discomforts of living below deck, where the crew must live. Whatever may be the real value as a war-ship of the once more reconstructed *Puritan*, she is no longer a low-free-board, double-turreted monitor, and it is clear, if what has been done has been done wisely, that an ironclad carefully designed in 1883 became obsolete before 1889.

Take another astonishing fact: Congress reluctantly in 1886 ventured to begin the construction of two ironclads, the *Maine* and the *Texas*. The act of August 3, 1886, authorizes as follows:

Two sea-going double-bottomed armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement, designed for a speed of at least 16 knots an hour, with engines having all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, and costing, including engines and machinery, and excluding armament, not more than \$2,500,000 each. Said vessels shall have each a complete torpedo outfit, and be armed in the most effective manner.

The utmost pains were taken in the preparation of the plans of these two ironclads. No care, labor, study, or research concerning recent inventions in naval warfare was spared, and the plans adopted undoubtedly were intended to embody the best conclusions of the ablest designers of war-ships.

Secretary Whitney says, in his report for 1886:

The subject has been referred to the Bureau of Construction, Steam Engineering, Equipment and Recruit, and Ordnance, to take the necessary steps to prepare plans for the letting. The Department has also deemed it wise to offer to all approved naval architects and shipbuilders an opportunity to compete with the work of the Department in the designs for these new ships, and the sum of \$15,000 has been offered as compensation for any accepted design for either of the vessels, the working drawings to be the subject of subsequent agreement. There are many distinguished architects who of late years have had much greater experience in new work than the liberality of our Government has made it possible for our own to enjoy, and in starting upon the creation of a new Navy the Department has no embarrassment in desiring to avail of the best talent anywhere to be found in placing the new work upon a par with the best of other countries, from which point it is entirely safe to predict that the ingenuity and talent of our countrymen will suffice to keep us in the front rank for future work.

Secretary Whitney further says, in his report for 1887:

Plans were received from various sources and much interest was elicited. A board of naval experts was appointed to consider the same, and the award was unanimously made to the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, of England, for plans prepared by the eminent naval architect, Mr. Wm. John. One of these vessels will therefore be built upon the plan of the Department, and one upon those of the successful competitor.

Yet the *Maine* and the *Texas*, thus designed by the best home and foreign naval architects, within the last three years, and not one-third completed, are so nearly obsolete that it may be said, without the fear of contradiction, that the Navy Department would not think to-day of building either of them, if it had not been already commenced. The *Maine* has neither the speed of a cruiser nor the fighting or resisting force of a battleship. The *Texas* is practically the same way. It has a little heavier armor, but it has not sufficient speed. The \$5,000,000 are gone, and what shall we have to show or use in return for our money?

In view of this, our experience so far with armored ships, may it not reasonably be concluded that the time has not yet arrived for changing the present policy of the United States concerning sea-going broadside ironclads, namely, that of building few or none of them, and allowing European nations to proceed with the experiment of producing these monsters of naval architecture, so many of which have proved costly failures?

The problems to be solved in designing a heavily armored vessel grow out of the doubts concerning the condition of the arts of producing (1) the hulls of such ships; (2) their armor; (3) their engines, and (4) their guns.

As it is true that nothing produced in any one of these branches of work ten years ago is worthy of reproduction now, so it is more than probable that within less than ten years to come continued progress will make useless all constructions now contemplated.

No fixed point has been reached. (1) Is it conceded that we have attained to perfect designs for hulls either under water or above water? (2) Is the armor of the future to be compound armor, steel-faced and iron-backed, as in the past, or has steel



armor been devised and fabricated which will supersede compound armor—a most difficult, doubtful, and expensive question yet to be solved? (3) Are triple-expansion engines, worked by steam, the limit of improvement in naval propulsion? All engines made seven years ago are obsolete now. Has the faculty of our engineers for improvement in motive power been worked out? (4) Is the built-up steel gun, now being made, a perfect instrument of destruction, so that it is not to be superseded within five, ten, or fifteen years?

No evidence whatever on these important and far-reaching questions has been submitted to the committee, or sought by it, as a prudent preliminary to a decision to direct the building of eight ironclads, each of which will cost \$6,000,000, and all of which may prove to be obsolete before they are completed, if they ever are, by some one of the administrations of the Government which are to come after the present one.

If it be possible that we have in this country reached so near to perfection in the art of designing and building naval vessels and guns that we may safely invest \$45,000,000 or \$177,000,000 in ironclads, such do not appear to be the conditions of construction in England.

Of the British Navy the *Admiralty Gazette* says: We seem to have made the ships too small as well as too short, and the guns, on the contrary, too thin and too long to sufficiently perform their work; and we have likewise overburdened our ships with them, without due consideration of the conditions under which they would have to be fought. The result is that our modern vessels have been described as unhealthy, overpacked boxes of guns, full of machinery which is sure to break down when most wanted. —*Army and Navy Journal*, January 25, 1890, page 420.

### III.—The Proposed Battleships are not Suitable Coast Defence Vessels—Monitors are Preferable.

It is argued that by building these battleships we not only obtain a fleet which can go out upon the ocean and do battle with the navies of Europe, but that the ships are in effect also suitable harbor defence vessels. This is a mistake. They are to draw 25 ft. of water, and will be, therefore, excluded from all the shallow waters of our coast, and can enter but few of our harbors.

If, in accordance with the policy which is advocated by some, of neglecting and slighting lines of defence by land and water, and of sallying forth to protect our coast and harbors by finding and destroying the enemy's fleets, our vessels should find themselves overmatched, as they possibly might, and be compelled to fly, there will be for them almost no harbor of refuge; and they will have to run away from our coast, instead of falling back for its defence; and the proper coast defence vessels would be found to be ships of comparatively light draught, yet with great offensive, as well as defensive, power.

Such vessels are those of the monitor type, broad and of light draught, with low free board, exposing little side surface to the enemy's fire, and with a few heavy guns, protected by revolving turrets of the thickest and most impenetrable armor attainable. They are the ideal ships for the defence of the coast and harbors of America.

It is thought to be a sufficient answer to the opinion that vessels of the monitor type will prove our best coast defence ships, to say that no such ships are now being built in Europe.

If the fact be so, it is no answer; for the conditions are so different. No great European naval power has more than a few hundred miles of coast to defend, and at an enormous expense their harbor entrances have all been deepened, and their whole water's edge lined with heavy fortifications and high powered guns. When we have thus fortified our 4,000 miles of coast line, not reckoning that of Alaska, we may, if we then choose, imitate European powers in building seagoing, broadside ironclads instead of low freeboard, coast defence monitors. But until we have spent many millions in such fortifications, the best kind for us of coast and harbor defence vessels will be the monitor class. Naval officers undoubtedly have a great aversion to monitors, and will not allow them to be built if they can prevent it. They prefer living in commodious and airy quarters, above the water line, to going below to the close and narrow rooms which the monitors afford. But the question is not one of comfort for naval officers; it is, What is the best fighting ship for coast defence; a monitor, with all its advantages, or a cumbersome, deep draught, broadside, line-of-battle ship, which, whatever may be its usefulness for some purposes, it is grossly misleading to call a coast defence ship?

### IV.—\$46,000,000 Now for Battle Ships will Take Money Away from Fortifications and Harbor Defence.

The expenditure, under the head of the Increase of the Navy, of \$46,000,000 for eight armored battleships, to be authorized by the present Congress, is out of proportion to any sum likely to be authorized for certain kindred objects which should be considered in connection with the naval appropriations. If the line-of-battle ships will be in no proper sense coast defence vessels, how much is to be appropriated for such defence vessels, and how much for fortifications and guns for the same? These are the first and most vital questions.

Simultaneously with the preparations made in pursuance of the act of August 5, 1882, for the reconstruction of the Navy, the subject of coast and harbor defence was seriously considered, and later, in accordance with the act of Congress of March 3, 1885, the Fortifications Board was appointed, consisting of the Secretary of War (Mr. Endicott), four Army officers, two naval officers, and two civilians. The elaborate report of this board is dated January 10, 1886 (House Ex. Doc. No. 49, Forty-ninth Congress, first session), and it recommends as a comprehensive plan for defending our entire sea coast and lake frontier: For land defences for twenty-seven ports, for masonry and earthworks, \$31,863,000; for armor for land batteries, \$20,300,000; for structural metal, \$3,320,000; for guns and mortars, \$28,554,000; for carriages, \$9,411,800; for floating batteries and their armament, for San Francisco, \$10,725,000; for New Orleans, \$8,150,000; for submarine mines and their adjuncts, \$4,334,000; and for torpedo boats, \$9,720,000; or, \$126,337,800 in all; and the Board recommends appropriations for the first year of \$21,000,000, and \$9,000,000 annually thereafter, until at the end of 14 years the scheme would be completed.

This report was submitted to Congress Jan. 23, 1886.

Four years have passed, and of the appropriations asked for not more than \$5,000,000 have been made; and of the \$10,725,000 for the harbor of San Francisco and the \$8,150,000 for New Orleans, with which to construct floating batteries, nothing has been given by Congress. The omission has not happened by reason of any lack of confidence in the eminent and able members of the Fortifications Board, or in the soundness of their recommendations; but because Congress has not considered the country as in a condition of emergency requiring undue haste, but has believed that by moderate and reasonable appropriations the work of establishing a suitable coast and harbor defence by fortifications and floating batteries, and of rehabilitating the Navy, could be carried forward without extravagance or waste.

The question now raised is whether a present direction to spend \$46,000,000 for eight naval battleships is contrary to or in accordance with the general policy of Congress concerning fortifications, coast defences and naval constructions.

If the national interests require us to contemplate and to at once enter upon the expenditure of \$200,000,000 under the War Department for fortifications and coast defences, in pursuance and in enlargement of the plans of the Fortifications Board, and under the Navy Department of \$281,550,000 for naval vessels, as recommended by the Policy Board, supplemented by at least \$50,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the League Island and other Navy-yards, then we may possibly justify continuing naval construction by building eight large, armored line-of-battle ships, costing \$46,000,000, that can not go in or out of our shallow harbors.

Such a navy as seems to be thus contemplated by the majority of the committee would make the United States the equal or the superior of any of the European naval powers. It would require the enlargement of our force of seamen from 7,500 to 25,000 or 30,000, and annual expenditures for new constructions, for repairs of the fleet, and for the maintenance of the Navy far beyond any sums hitherto advocated. Are we prepared to thus place and maintain our naval force upon such a footing that we may at any moment be ready to engage on our coast and out upon the open ocean and in European waters with the most formidable naval powers of the Eastern Hemisphere? If we are, here is indeed a new departure, and one that should be entered upon deliberately and with our eyes open to all the present and future burdens which it will entail.

The undersigned is not in favor of such a naval policy. Coast defence should be first amply provided for. All the arts of naval warfare should be kept alive among our people. Industries necessary to the construction of any kind of war vessels or guns should be domesticated. We should restore the flag of our merchant ships and revive the carrying trade in American vessels in all the waters and in all the commercial ports of the globe, and protect our mercantile marine when thus re-established. We should construct and maintain a navy superior to that of any nation of the Western Hemisphere and to that of the nation owning the island of Cuba; and there we can stop, it is to be hoped, for many years.

But to build a navy embracing as its principal feature the enormous armored battleships of European countries, and to make ready to fight at any moment naval engagements on the high seas with those powers, has not hitherto been considered the true American policy. To maintain such a navy, and also a system of fortifications and coast defence, with a land army commensurate with such a naval force, would go far toward bringing the United States into the lamentable condition of the nations of Central Europe. They are burdened with great navies and enormous standing armies which are draining the life-blood of the people and imposing burdens of debt and taxation so grievous that before many years relief from them, if not afforded in any other way, will be accomplished by revolutions. It may be gratifying to our national pride to talk of building a fleet of enormous armored battleships, with which, disdainful fortifications and coast defence, we may in case of war go out to seek and destroy our enemies upon the ocean, or to carry the war into their country. But when the proposition takes the concrete form of an authorization at this time of eight such ships, to cost \$5,640,000 each, or \$45,120,000 for the eight, as the inception of a scheme to build 38 line-of-battle ships, to cost \$177,498,000, as a part of a navy to cost \$349,515,000, it would seem to be wise for Congress at once to consider with great seriousness what shall be the definite national policy concerning the Navy and fortifications and coast defence, and to settle that policy upon a more reasonable and conservative basis.

WM. E. CHANDLER.

### "FORTIFY IN PAPER."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

"LIEUTON," in your issue of Feb. 1, 1890, did not hit a lick amiss when he charges that the Army is burdened with "too much paper work already." What is required of the sedentary soldiers like assistant adjutant generals and post sergeants is not of much importance, but it is a fool's arch-mock to require even a needless line of scrivener's work from any company of men actually organized for war and adventures by flood and field. Apparently more clerical work is required of our cavalry companies than of our post chaplains! How many "returns" in duplicate, triplicate or quadruplicate are required to get a soldier's continued existence sufficiently recorded to suit the late "Records, Div. A. G. O." Someone higher in authority may be able to tell. But it requires something like a triennial clerical conference to get through it all in our company. The muster roll in all its ridiculous extent, and sliced like a war map to fit the pocket, heads the list, always giving Gunglifer and the rest the same red or other hair he had at first and the same 5 ft. 11½ in. height and reiterating Lieut. De Boots enlisted him, and did it for five years, at Kalamazoo, Mich., ad nauseam. Then the company, post regimental return and the tabular statements all have to record that man and he and the others make a pretty figure when it all is done. You know what a lot of experts this demands and what a pretty paper it makes if no errors are caught by the ghouls of the A. G. O. and what splendid soldierly reputations

are founded, and promotions earned by our paper officers.

The surgeons found an annual return of property was sufficient for honest accountability with gentlemen having a high professional reputation. The inspectors-general found an annual report enough to convey all the information all the Generals and the Secretary could need. But the paper bureaus have the whip hand of the professional when orders reach a cavalry company, and the record requires of the men, animals, arms, ammunition, accoutrements and spare parts would set a mere soldier wild and render a winter campaign impossible with truth if it were not for these princes of good fellows, the company clerk and affidavit sergeant. After the canteens are all established, could not a Board of Capt. Ebslein, Cushing, Floxie and Rogers set down company paper work about one-half? Certainly, the present paper demands are ridiculously excessive compared with any other military establishment in the world. And if an effective remedy is to be applied evidently relief should be first given the most numerous and most soldierly organizations by discarding the monthly and voluminous repetition and reduplication of statements and papers that a much terser and less frequent certificate from one official would sufficiently prove. The seat in the saddle and not the seat for clerical work is taught in the company. And a clerk on horse back in the War Department is not more ridiculously useless and out of place than a trooper buried alive in official papers on the plains. There is a cry from Macedonia: "Come over and help us." CENTURION.

### OVERRIDING THE LAW.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to a recent decision in what is known as the "Watson Case," by Mr. Gilkerson, Comptroller of the Treasury, to the effect that he would not direct certain claims of Army officers to be certified for payment, it appears to me that the time and circumstances are exceedingly opportune to test once for all the impression which has been growing of late, and which this decision seems to confirm, that the Comptroller of the Treasury is omnipotent, and above all law, all courts, and all and every authority in the land. Some years back Congress enacted a law to the effect that "there shall be allowed and paid to every commissioned officer of the Army \* \* \* ten per cent. of their current yearly pay for each term of five years' service." That is the law as Congress enacted it. A Comptroller of the Treasury took that law of Congress, changed it, amended it, and applied it to the Army as follows: "There shall be allowed and paid to every commissioned officer of the Army \* \* \* ten per cent. of their current yearly pay for each term of five years' service as a commissioned officer."

In Major Watson's—the test case—before the Court of Claims, it was maintained that the Comptroller who amended the law of Congress by adding the words "as a commissioned officer" had no right to do so; that he was required to accept the law as it was enacted and apply it accordingly. The Court of Claims affirmed this view, holding inferentially that a comptroller could not alter a law of Congress. The case was then appealed by the Government to the Supreme Court. This tribunal, the highest in the land, held as did the Court of Claims. The then Comptroller of the Treasury, Sigourney Butler, accepted these decisions, and endorsed the claims certified for payment. Mr. Gilkerson is at this stage appointed Comptroller. He finds in his office the whole matter adjudicated and settled by the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court, and his predecessor in office. But Mr. Gilkerson is of opinion that he can set authority such as these aside, and he proceeds systematically to work to do it, and does do it. Mr. Gilkerson has recently decided in the case of Capt. Ray, 8th Inf., in a claim incident to Arctic service, "that he could not reopen cases acted upon by his predecessor." In the Watson case he reopens and reverses a decision by his predecessor, Mr. Butler.

In this condition of affairs it becomes apparent that when any one official of the Government can change a law of Congress, apply it as changed, and ignore decisions by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court, showing the illegality and wrongfulness of his act, can and does in one case reverse the actions of a predecessor, and in another plead his inability to do so in order that he may produce results in accordance with his pleasure and will, in different cases, and not in accordance with law, justice and right; I say in this condition of affairs it becomes apparent that a means must be devised to make this official personally responsible for his acts. The dignity of Congress, of the Court of Claims, of the Supreme Court and of the people demand it, and steps with that object in view will be shortly inaugurated. "CEDRIC."

### BELLEVUE COMPETITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In an article in the JOURNAL of the U. S. Cavalry Association, on the above competition, it is asked by Lieut. Holbrook why a skirmisher can not fix his sights while advancing. In answer, par. 326, Firing Regulations, says: "The call 'skirmishers halt' will be immediately followed by commencing firing 'when the sights will be adjusted to the estimated distance,' and inferentially at no other time. If allowed at other competitions it is not as required, and it is absurd to compare the results at various competitions under different systems. In action a man would adjust his sight as he moved forward, and this should be allowed in competitions, and the time for fringes reduced. X.

An angry guest at an Austin, Texas, hotel came down stairs at 2 A. M. and said to the night clerk: "Who is that man across the hall from me kicking up such a racket? I can't sleep a wink."

Clerk—"Oh, he is a retired Army officer on a little tour."

"Retired, has he? Well, if he makes all that clamor after he has retired, what a boiler yard he must be for noise before retiring."—*Exchange*.



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

- SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR visited Fort Monroe, Va., on Sunday.
- GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., paid a brief official visit to Washington this week.
- MAJOR JOHN A. DARLING, U. S. A., has left San Francisco on a six weeks' recuperative leave.
- LIEUTENANT C. P. TOWNSELEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., spent this week on leave.
- LIEUTENANT E. W. CASEY, 22d U. S. Infantry, is a recent guest at the St. Clair Hotel, Cincinnati.
- MR. JOHN GIBBON, son of General Gibbon, U. S. Army, is on a tour through the Southern States.
- CAPTAIN CHARLES HAY, U. S. A., of Denver, Col., was made the happy father of a daughter Jan. 28.
- COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, is East from Fort Logan, Colo., on a six weeks' leave.
- LIEUTENANT O. E. WOOD, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Governor's Island, N. Y., on Monday on a short leave.
- LIEUTENANT W. C. BUTTLER, 3d U. S. Infantry, left David's Island, N. Y. H., this week on a short leave.
- CAPTAIN R. W. JOHNSON, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, is a recent arrival at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.
- CAPTAIN H. P. RITZKE, 25th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Missoula from a pleasant visit to St. Paul.
- LIEUTENANT J. J. CRITTENDEN, 22d U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Totten, N. D.
- MAJOR J. A. P. HAMPSON, 12th U. S. Infantry, is spending a portion of his six months' leave at Indianola, Iowa.
- CAPTAIN JOHN F. CLEGGHORN, U. S. A., retired, a gallant soldier during the war, is residing at Clinton, Wisconsin.
- LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, 22d U. S. Infantry, visiting at Indianapolis, Ind., has had his leave extended ten days.
- CAPTAIN T. A. BINGHAM, Corps of Engineers, will sail next week for Europe to enter upon his duties at Berlin.
- COLONEL THOMAS F. BARR, U. S. A., who has had the "grip" is all right again and at his desk in the War Department.
- LIEUTENANT S. L. H. SLOCUM, 8th U. S. Cavalry, visiting in New York City, has had his leave extended one month.
- MAJOR CALVIN DE WITT, surgeon, U. S. A., visiting at Charleston, S. C., will shortly return to Fort Missoula, Montana.
- MR. ALFRED B. SIBLEY, son of Gen. H. H. Sibley, was married Feb. 5 at Quincy, Ill., to Miss Annie Broadwater Thompson.
- LIEUTENANT M. B. SAFFOLD, 15th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Supply from a trip to Forts Riley and Leavenworth.
- CAPTAIN J. W. BURN, 4th U. S. Infantry, is the latest accession to the commissioned roster at David's Island, N. Y. H.
- LIEUTENANT D. D. MITCHELL, 15th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Randall, Southern Dakota.
- CAPTAIN W. A. MILLER, 18th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Clark, Tex., has received an extension of three months.
- LIEUTENANTS J. R. WILLIAMS, and G. O. SQUIER, 81 U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort McHenry, Md., on Sunday from short leaves.
- CAPTAIN P. H. REMINGTON, 19th U. S. Infantry, recently before the Recruiting Board at Governor's Island, is visiting at Passaic, N. J.
- LIEUTENANT J. D. BARRETT, 3d U. S. Artillery, Washington Barracks, has been called to Davenport, Ia., by the serious illness of his father.
- CAPTAIN H. P. BIRMINGHAM, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., is a recent accession at Fort Canby, Washington, where he has gone for temporary duty.
- LIEUTENANT M. D. PARKER, 9th U. S. Cavalry, was to start from Fort Washakie, Wyo., this week, to spend the remainder of the month on leave.
- LIEUTENANT J. P. HAINS, 3d U. S. Artillery, is expected to arrive at Washington in a few days from the Pacific Coast to join Chester's Battery "A."
- LIEUTENANT JAMES O. MACKAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has gone to Nevill's Springs, Texas, to take command of the Seminole Negro-Indian scouts there stationed.
- LIEUTENANT E. E. DRAYO, 6th U. S. Cavalry, was expected to leave Fort Wingate, N. M., this week, to spend a few months on leave for the benefit of his health.
- CAPTAIN G. K. SANDERSON, 11th U. S. Infantry, commandant at Fort Ontario, N. Y., visited New York this week, making his headquarters at the Grand Union Hotel.
- We are glad to learn that a recent letter from Santa Fe states that Colonel Douglas, 10th Infantry, is recovering from his attack of paralysis, and will soon be able to travel.
- POST CHAPLAIN OSGOOD E. HERRICK, U. S. A., the senior of his corps, much to the regret of his many friends at Fort Monroe, Va., and vicinity, will soon have to relinquish active service. He will attain his 64th birthday, April 25, next.
- GENERAL T. F. RODENBOUGH, U. S. A., retired, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Elections, New York City, a lucrative position, and has entered upon his duties. This is an excellent appointment and a happy solution of a long standing difficulty.
- LIEUT. F. H. BARNHART, 18th U. S. Infantry, is at Gainesville, Fla., for the winter.
- CHAPLAIN M. N. ADAMS, U. S. A., retired, is a resident of Good Will, Southern Dakota.
- LIEUTENANT CORNELIUS GARDENER, of San Antonio, was a visitor at Fort Davis, Texas, this week.
- LIEUTENANT ROBT. T. EMMET, 9th U. S. Cav., lately in Milwaukee, Wis., has returned to New York City.
- LIEUTENANT ERNEST HINDS, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., on Wednesday from a short leave.
- COLONEL H. P. CURTIS, U. S. A., of Major General Howard's staff, paid a brief visit to Boston, Mass., on Thursday.
- LIEUTENANT S. S. PAGUE, 15th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Buford, S. D., was a visitor to New York City this week.
- LIEUTENANT W. B. GORDON, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., was expected at Hamilton, Ohio, this week, on special service.
- CAPTAIN J. C. SCANTLING, 2d U. S. Art., an energetic officer, has taken charge of canteen matters at Fort Warren, Mass.
- GENERAL J. D. BINGHAM, U. S. A., of Chicago, who has been visiting in Washington and Pensacola, has had his leave extended one month.
- CAPTAIN J. M. BURNS, 17th U. S. Infantry, has taken up his residence in Columbus while on special duty on the staff of the Governor of Ohio.
- MAJOR JAMES R. ROCHE, Paymaster, U. S. A., expects to leave El Paso, Texas, about the middle of February, to spend a few weeks in the North.
- CAPTAIN S. W. FOUNTAIN, 8th U. S. Cavalry, now on leave in Philadelphia, is expected to join his troop at Fort Keogh, Montana, early in March.
- MAJOR HARRY C. EGBERT, 12th U. S. Inf., who has been spending a four months' leave at Columbus, Ohio, has joined at Fort Sully, So. Dakota.
- MRS. SCHENCK, wife of Lieut. A. D. Schenck, U. S. Army, left Cold Spring, N. Y., last week to spend a fortnight with relatives in the Monumental City.
- MAJOR O. E. MICHAELIS, U. S. A., was toastmaster at a banquet given Feb. 4th at Augusta, Me., to General Russell A. Alger, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.
- CAPTAIN GEORGE A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Art., recently promoted, received his orders early in the week to change base from Washington Barracks to Fort McHenry, Md.
- LIEUTENANTS E. S. DUDLEY and W. M. WRIGHT, U. S. Army, have recently transferred from the Nebraska Commandery of the Loyal Legion to the Kansas Commandery.
- CAPTAIN C. S. LILEY, 7th U. S. Cav., who has been on a tour round the world, is expected to reach San Francisco in a few days. His friends at Fort Sill will be glad to see him again.
- LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK MEARS, 4th U. S. Inf., presided over a General Court-martial sitting this week at Vancouver Barracks for the trial of 1st Lieut. E. L. Bailey, 21st U. S. Inf., of Fort Spokane.
- The friends of Major W. H. Gardner, U. S. A., Post surgeon at Washington Barracks, D. C., will be pleased to learn that he has entirely recovered from his serious attack of the prevailing distemper, and that he is now able to attend to his duties.
- MAJOR HORACE NEIDE, U. S. A., a guest of the Lafayette, is an Army veteran, has been in the Service nearly 30 years, and earned his shoulder straps on the battle field during the civil war. He is now on a trip East from Fort Spokane, away off in the new State of Washington.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.
- We are in receipt of a notification that Colonel Daniel Appleton and the members of the 7th Regt. N. G., S. N. Y., have cordially invited the officers of the Army, in or near New York, to visit their armory at 8 P. M., Feb. 14, 1890. Major General Howard will receive the review and inspect the battalion.
- LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. M. ROBERT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends in Philadelphia, has been assigned to duty as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and will shortly enter upon his duties, relieving Major Charles W. Raymond, who goes to the Quaker City.
- A WASHINGTON Barracks gossip (of the 3d Art.) writes: "Have just heard, on good authority, that our next headquarters will be at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. This post our colonel (Gibson) commanded in former days, when captain and major. The light battery (C) goes to Hamilton. One of the two batteries at Fort Monroe (probably M) will accompany the regiment to New York."
- SECRETARY BLAINE is sixty years old to-day. Although his declining age is saddened by a bitter bereavement, he can still console himself with the comforting assurance that he has a personal following among 60,000,000 people which has seldom been equalled in our political life. He is a man of immense resources, of vast experience in public life, of innumerable honors at the hands of his party, and of world-wide prominence as an American statesman.—*Evening Telegram*, Jan. 31.
- THE Vancouver Independent of Jan. 29 says: "Dr. Edward Carter has arrived at Fort Walla Walla.... Col. Clendenin, 2d Cav., has returned to Fort Walla Walla from Florida.... Lieut. H. H. Sargent, 2d Cav., has arrived at Fort Walla Walla from Jefferson Barracks, with recruits.... Maj. C. A. Wyckoff, 14th Inf., who arrived at Vancouver Barracks, Wednesday, from leave, experienced the delights of the snow blockade at Baker City.... Lieut. John L. Hayden, 1st Art., is visiting his parents, Maj. and Mrs. J. R. Hayden, at Seattle, for a few days, en route to Fort Canby.... Lieut. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf., arrived Wednesday, with recruits for his regiment."
- COLONEL FRANCIS WINTER, will relate at the United Service Club, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M., "The Last Campaign of the Army of the Potomac."
- CHAPLAIN DANIEL KENDIG, U. S. A., retired, is living at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. Mrs. Kendig is with her venerable mother, who is an invalid, in Philadelphia.
- No intimation has yet been received by the War Department authorities as to the whereabouts of 2d Lieut. Wm. D. Wright, Signal Corps, whose disappearance with several hundred dollars in Government bonds wonoted last week, and little hope is now entertained for his capture.
- LIEUTENANT I. N. LEWIS, 2d Art., on duty at Fort Leavenworth, is much encouraged by the reception which his range-finder has had. It is mechanical, not electrical, and is expected to accomplish all that is claimed for the celebrated range-finder of Major Watkins, which brought both fame and wealth to its inventor.
- THE following officers registered at the War Department this week: Capt. H. C. Foote, 9th Inf.; Major Anson Mills, 10th Cav.; Major J. V. D. Middleton, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. D. L. Tate, 1st Cav.; G. D. Debon, 23d Inf.; W. H. Bean, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Butler, 3d Inf.; Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G. Dept.; 1st Lieut. O. E. Wood, 5th Art.
- A RECENT visitor to the San Diego Barracks gives a good account of the little garrison in the extreme Southwest corner of the country. The best feeling prevails among the officers, and between them and the enterprising citizens of San Diego. Delightful weather had succeeded the deluges of rain. Capt. Hayden De Lany, 9th U. S. Inf., commanding, is in much better health, though he still clings to his cane, and Lieuts. Robertson and Wittenmyer are in form for the severest practice march.
- THE Iowa State Register says: There was a number of distinguished visitors at the State House, Des Moines, Jan. 28. Major J. A. P. Hampson, of Fort Sully, a prominent and popular officer of the Regular Army, was one of the conspicuous men, and shook hands with many friends. He is a pleasant talker, and his many years of army life, chiefly spent in the wild West, have given him an abundant fund of information and interesting stories. Mrs. Hampson is enjoying the visit with him.
- THE first retirement for age in 1890 will be that of Col. Andrew K. Smith, Surgeon, U. S. A., on Sunday next, Feb. 9, after an honorable service dating from July 28, 1853, when he was appointed assistant surgeon from his native State, Connecticut. In 1858 he attained the grade of captain, major and surgeon in 1862, lieutenant-colonel and surgeon in 1884, and colonel and surgeon 1889. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. For some time past Dr. Smith has been on duty in New York City as attending surgeon, and will be succeeded in that position by Lieut.-Col. C. T. Alexander, surgeon.
- MR. LEWIS HALSEY, of Farner Village, N. Y., who has been on a trip to the Pacific Coast, writes to the *Christian Inquirer*: "At pleasant Camp Huachuca, Ariz., is Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. A., so well-known in the West, and in California, where his praise is in all the churches. Few men have built up as many feeble churches as has Chaplain Scott. We attended his Sunday school at the Post Chapel. On one side of him sat the son of a niece of Abraham Lincoln; on the other side the son of a granddaughter of Simon Cameron. At this post an unusually large number of soldiers attend the preaching services."
- THE very many friends of Capt. Daniel Morgan Taylor, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., will, says the *Washington Herald* of Jan. 28, sympathize with him in his extreme domestic affliction. He recently sent his family to Fort Monroe, consisting of his wife and two bright little girls, one of whom, the younger, had just recovered from a lingering attack of fever. Scarcely had they reached the Hygeia when word came to the Captain that the other child was ill with typhoid fever. He was hoping that her naturally strong constitution would serve to shield her, when word came Tuesday evening that her illness had assumed a dangerous phase, and he was forced to leave very hurriedly for the Norfolk boat.
- THE New Haven Register of Feb. 4 says: "We concluded yesterday the first section of the series of lectures delivered by Lieut. C. A. L. Totten before the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School, dealing with the military economy of the United States. The second section deals with tactical matters which are better adapted to the classroom than for publication. The Register will not, therefore, publish these, but will wait, somewhat impatiently, the opening of the fourth section in March, which will deal with the Eastern Question. We have received countless assurances that this feature of the Register during the last month has been thoroughly appreciated. Demands for the numbers containing the lectures have gone all over the country, and have been followed with interest at Washington by those whose duties bring them in touch with the military needs of the nation. But none have been more interested than the guardsmen of the State, who have followed them closely since the publication of the first lecture. Being in a measure thus prepared, they will find increased enjoyment in the lectures to follow. The first one will appear March 3, and be published in weekly instalments, covering the same length of time."
- PAY DIRECTOR CASPER SCHENCK, U. S. N., was a guest at the monthly dinner at the Revere House, Boston, of the Papyrus Club.
- VICE ADMIRAL SCHMIDT and Lieut. Gregorovitoh, of the Russian Navy, registered at the Brunswick Hotel, New York city, on Thursday.
- MRS. CARDEN, wife of Lieut. Carden, U. S. R. M., who has been spending the winter in France and Italy, returned to New York Feb. 5.
- ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR CHARLES H. HEWES, U. S. N., was married Jan. 30, at Medina, Ohio, to Miss Bessie B. McDowell, daughter of Mr. R. M. McDowell, cashier of the Phoenix National Bank at Medina.



Mr. JOHN W. HAYSTICK, formerly a lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps, has made Los Angeles, Cal., his permanent home. His family consists of a wife and four interesting children.

AN Account of the Hurricane at Samoa will be read by Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., navigating officer of the U. S. flagship *Trenton*, one of the vessels lost at the time, before the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, Feb. 8, at 8.30 p. m.

COMMANDER ALLAN D. BROWN, U. S. N., has been lecturing in various places in Massachusetts on time, or "How our watches and clocks are regulated," and on Wednesday evening presented his subject to the Young Men's Christian Association at Brattleboro', Vt.

WILLIAM WALLACE HUNTER, formerly commander, U. S. N., has been appointed harbor master of the port of New Orleans in succession to the late C. W. Read, formerly midshipman, U. S. N. Both left the U. S. Navy at the beginning of the war to take service with the Confederacy.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, held on Feb. 1, Ensign Simon Cook was admitted to membership, and the secretary and treasurer directed to pay the benefit of the late Chief Engr. J. P. Kelly to the son of the deceased, if of age, or, if not, to his guardian.

The Army, Navy and Marine Corps were all represented at the vast Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, Cal., during January. Among the names recorded were those of Gen. Grierson and his son, Lieut. C. H. Grierson; Capt. H. C. Cochrane, Surg. Huntington, and several officers of the *Ranger*. Messdames Lowry, Harris, Halsey and Schell, whose husbands are attached to that ship, enjoy greatly the flowers and sunny days of San Diego.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of Rear Admiral Carter, report that this is an anomalous case. Soon after the beginning of the late war (in July, 1861), S. P. Carter, then a lieutenant in the U. S. N., and a citizen of Tennessee, was detached to organize and drill volunteers to be called into the service of the United States. In September following he was made Acting Brigadier-General. On May 1, 1862, commissioned Brigadier-General of U. S. Vols. He served during the war, being in command of brigades and divisions (infantry and cavalry), rising to the rank of Major-General. During his service in the Army he of course lost all opportunity of being specially advanced in the Navy, as happened to numbers of his fellow officers. Believing, as the committee do, that this is an exceptional case and cannot be considered as establishing any precedent for future action in such cases, because of the exceptionally distinguished and valuable services rendered by this officer, and believing further that it was not the intention of either the President or the Senate to confer a mere honor on this officer, whose whole record is so honorable, they, as an act of simple justice to him, recommend that this bill do pass.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

REAR ADMIRAL STEPHEN PLATT QUACKENBUSH, U. S. Navy, a distinguished veteran, who died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, was born in Albany, New York, Jan. 23, 1823, entered the Navy in 1840, and did good service during the Mexican War. In 1855 he was commissioned lieutenant, and soon after the civil war broke out was promoted lieutenant-commander. He was in charge successively of the *Delaware*, the *Unadilla*, the *Pequot*, the *Patuxent*, and the *Mingo* of the blockading squadron. He covered General Ambrose E. Burnside's army in falling back from Aquia Creek and the landing at Roanoke Island, scattering a large party of the enemy. He took part in the battles at Elizabeth City and Newberne, N. C., and engaged the Confederate batteries and a regiment of flying infantry at Winton, N. C. He was subsequently in action at Sewell's Point Landing, Wilcox Landing and Malvern Hill, on James River, where he commanded the *Pequot*, and received a shot that took off his right leg. While in charge of the steam gunboat *Unadilla* of the South Atlantic squadron in 1863, Commander Quackenbush captured the *Princess Royal*, which contained machinery for shaping projectiles, engines for an ironclad then building at Richmond, and a large quantity of quinine. When commanding the *Patuxent* of the North Atlantic squadron in 1864, he was engaged in ascertaining the nature and positions of the obstructions in Charleston Harbor, and while dragging for torpedoes his ship was struck and sank in 20 seconds. He was then put in charge of the steamer *Mingo*, protecting Georgetown, S. C., and with a force of light-draught vessels prevented the re-erection of a fort by the enemy. In 1866 he was promoted commander, was made a captain in 1871, commodore in 1880 and rear admiral July 23, 1884. He was retired from active service Jan. 23, 1885. Since then he has mostly resided in Washington. Rear Admiral Quackenbush was born in the old Quackenbush mansion on Quackenbush street, Albany, and married Cynthia Herriek, daughter of Judge Deodatus Wright, of Albany, January, 1849. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

ENSIGN C. E. SWERTING, U. S. N., who died Jan. 25 at his home in South Butler, N. Y., returned from the Pacific Station June 1 last broken down in health, the result of his cruise to Honolulu and Samoa. He had suffered an attack of jaundice while at Honolulu and the poisons having never been eliminated from the system, gastric fever resulted and death ensued. He was buried amid public manifestations

of respect, business places and the public schools being closed.

MRS. COPPINGER, eldest daughter of the Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, and wife of Lieutenant Colonel John J. Coppinger, 18th U. S. Infantry, died Feb. 2d, of congestion of the brain, at her father's residence, the old Seward mansion, on Madison Place, Washington, D. C. She was unconscious for hours before her death. All the immediate members of the family were present at the last moment. Col. Coppinger arrived from Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 1, and was with his wife from that time until she passed away. This is the fourth bereavement in the family of Secretary Blaine within the past six weeks. Mrs. Coppinger was first taken ill with an attack of the prevailing epidemic in December. She recovered and came on to Washington from Governor's Island to attend Mr. Walker Blaine's funeral. A relapse occurred, and brain trouble, from which Mrs. Coppinger had suffered at various times, soon appeared. The funeral took place Feb. 4, from St. Matthew's Church, Father Thomas Sherman having previously read the funeral service at the house. The pall bearers were Mr. Chas. Weller, Mr. Chas. Mullen, Lieut. Manly, Mr. N. A. Anderson, Mr. Stanwood, Mr. Thos. Ewing, Major Schwann, Mr. Horton Pope and Dr. Middleton. Col. Coppinger was with Mrs. Blaine, and Secretary Blaine walked with Miss Abigail Dodge. Mr. Jas. G. Blaine, Jr., was in the next pew with his sisters Margaret and Hattie, who had with them their little nephews, Blaine and Connor Coppinger. Behind was a large concourse of distinguished people. The scene, in many of its aspects, was especially affecting. The remains were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery.

WILLIAM COOK TILGHMAN, one of the last male descendants of the "Hermitage" Tilghmans, of Centerville, Md., who trace their line back to 1650, died Feb. 5 of consumption at the home of Dr. T. Emory in Syracuse, N. Y.

CAPTAIN ANDREW S. HUSSEY, who served as an acting master, U. S. Navy, from 1862 to October, 1866, died February 2, at Mt. Jackson, Va., of which place he was postmaster.

DOCTOR CHAS. S. WOOD, of New York, who served with much efficiency in the medical department of the Army during the war, died February 1, aged 65.

MRS. MARY A. FOWLER, mother of Captain J. L. Fowler, 2d U. S. Cavalry, died at East Fishkill, N. Y., Jan. 18, in the seventy-second year of her age.

JAMES BOYD, who died in Philadelphia Jan. 26, entered the Navy as acting 3d assistant engineer in 1864 and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865.

We regret to note the death at Fort DuChesne, Utah, Jan. 20, of John Dabney Whitall, son of Captain S. R. Whitall, 16th U. S. Infantry.

JOHN WYNN, a survivor of the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake* fight, died at Truro, N. S., Jan. 29, aged 106.

MRS. INCH, wife of P. A. Engr. Richard Inch, U. S. Navy, died in Washington Jan. 28.

WYLLIE DANBY, a clerk in the Navy Department for over 30 years, died Feb. 5 from paralysis.

#### FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

The bill to restore and retire Comdr. John N. Quackenbush has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment giving him pay from the date of the passage of the act instead of from the date when his pay was stopped.

The nominations of Lieuts. Babbitt and Lissak for appointment in the Ordnance Department, which have been pending for some weeks in the Senate Military Committee, in consequence of a question of precedence raised by the latter, were favorably acted upon by that body at its regular meeting on Thursday, the protests of Lieut. Lissak being voted down. The committee gave a hearing to Miss Anna Ellen Carroll in support of the bill to pay her for services rendered in "furnishing valuable information to the War Department, and for preparing certain useful publications during the War of the Rebellion," but, without reaching any conclusion, adjourned until next Tuesday, when a special meeting will be held for the purpose of disposing of a good portion of the accumulated business.

A quorum failing to materialize no business was transacted by the Senate Naval Committee this week. The few members present heard informally what the Knights of Labor had to say against the confirmation of Comdr. Folger, but could take no action in the absence of a majority. It is said that one of the Grand Army posts of the District of Columbia has also a grievance against Comdr. Folger, growing out of his refusal to appoint one of their veterans to a position in the gun foundry. There is not the slightest reason, however, to anticipate any other than favorable action by the committee.

The House Naval Committee is the only one of the Service committees that transacted any business of importance this week. Mr. Lodge's bill, H. R. 450, to transfer the revenue cutter service from the Treasury to the Navy Department, received favorable and practically unanimous action by this committee on Tuesday last. Several amendments were first adopted, one providing that the work of construction and repair on revenue marine vessels shall be done under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, another striking out the clause prohibiting Navy officers from being placed in command of the officers transferred, and a third permitting revenue marine cadets to elect between joining the 1st Class of naval cadets at Annapolis and becoming naval officers, or passing an examination and joining the Service direct with the rank of ensign, but with the stipulation that they shall not be eligible for promotion beyond the grade of lieutenant-commander. At the meeting on Thursday resolutions of sympathy and condolence with the Secretary of the Navy in his great loss were adopted. On the 8th inst. the committee will consider the proposition of the Pneumatic Carriage and Power Co. to convert the existing monitors into powerful floating batteries by the application of their system. After the company has been heard a number

of naval experts will be called upon for an expression of opinion.

The sub-committee in charge of the naval appropriation bill has made considerable progress with that measure. The only feature of the bill remaining unsettled is that in regard to the increase of the Navy. There will be considerable interviewing of naval experts before a conclusion is reached on the ship question, and the appearance of the bill in the House will be delayed in consequence.

The Army appropriation bill is gradually being put into shape by the sub-committee of which Mr. Cutocheon is chairman. The first draft made up from the annual book of estimates has been prepared and is now being considered by the sub-committee. Mr. Cutocheon has spent considerable time interviewing the bureau officers of the War Department, and is consequently pretty familiar already with the needs of the service; so there will not be much time lost in getting the bill ready for the action of the full committee.

The Chandler bill granting the pay of rear-admiral to all commodores in command of squadrons, was introduced in the house this week by Representative McAdoo, who hopes to secure early action upon it by the Naval Committee.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has virtually completed the consideration of Mr. Lodge's bill for the transfer of the revenue cutter service from the Treasury to the Navy Department. Some amendments have been made to the original bill, so that at present it does not forbid the appointment of naval officers to command over the Revenue Marine officers, but provides that no such appointment shall be made until it is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Another amendment permits the revenue cadets to elect between joining the 1st Class of Naval cadets at Annapolis and becoming naval officers or passing an examination and joining the Service direct with the rank of ensign; but with the stipulation that they shall not be eligible for promotion beyond the grade of lieutenant-commander in the Navy. The bill will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval before being reported to the House. Another amendment is necessary to abolish the present Revenue Marine force at New York.

Chairman Cutocheon's bill to define and establish a seacoast reserve occupied the attention of the House Military Committee on Tuesday last. Letters from the Secretary of War, Major-Gen. Schofield, and Major-Gen. Howard advocating, in strong terms, the passage of the bill were read. The measure will probably receive the unanimous approval of the committee at its next session. No other important business was transacted.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2365, Mr. Manderson (by request). To grant a bounty to the soldiers of the Regular Army who served in the war for the Union.

S. 2377, Mr. Hawley. Authorizing the enlistment of 1,500 men for service in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be regularly enlisted in the military service for duty in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army not exceeding 1,500 men, for the purpose of performing service in the Army as school teachers, clerks, mechanics, teamsters, and laborers; and this force shall not be included in the effective strength of the Army nor counted as part of the enlisted force now provided by law.

Sec. 2. That the enlisted men in the Quartermaster's Department shall not be required to perform military duty except in case of emergency, but they shall perform all service heretofore rendered by enlisted men detailed for extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department, and hereafter no extra-duty pay shall be allowed or paid to enlisted men from appropriations made for the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, nor shall enlisted men of cavalry, artillery, or infantry be employed on other than strict military duty, excepting in cases of necessity and upon the order of the proper commanding officer.

Sec. 3. That the men in the Quartermaster's Department shall be enlisted after careful examination as to their skill, fitness, and qualification, and shall be classified as school teachers, clerks, mechanics of the first class, mechanics of the second class, teamsters, and laborers, and their pay shall be as follows: School teachers, \$40; clerks, \$34; mechanics of the first class, \$30 per month and the allowances of a sergeant of infantry; mechanics of the second class, \$25 per month and the allowances of a corporal of infantry; teamsters, \$20 per month; and laborers, \$18 per month and the allowances of a private of infantry, and all shall receive the increase of pay for length of service as now provided by law.

Sec. 4. That the number of each grade shall be fixed by the Secretary of War as the needs of the Service shall require, and he shall make such regulations for their employment, and so forth, as may be necessary.

Sec. 5. That enlisted men of the Army shall be eligible for transfer to the Quartermaster's Department under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

S. 2401, Mr. Gorman. To pay out of the naval pension fund to Harriett E. Donaldson, widow of the late Rear Admiral Edward Donaldson, U. S. N., \$50 per month during her widowhood, the same to be in lieu of her present pension.

S. 2434, Mr. Squire. Making an appropriation for the survey, building, and maintaining of a military wagon road between Fort Townsend and Cape Flattery, Washington.

S. 2443, Mr. Davis. To so amend section 9646, Rev. Stat., to allow the pensions of officers of the Army and Navy, their widows and dependent parents, to be rated as of the rank held by such officers at the date of discharge.

S. 2455, Mr. Allen. Appropriates \$20,000 for the improvement of the military reservation known as Fort Walla Walla, in the State of Washington.

S. 2487, Mr. Farwell. To revoke the order of dismissal of Thomas L. Hartigan, of Illinois, from the Military Academy, and to appoint said Thomas L. Hartigan to the U. S. Army, and to commission him as the lowest member of the class of 1887, of which he was a member.

S. 2504, Mr. Chandler. That the sum of \$10,000 be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be immediately available, for the construction by the Secretary of the Navy of three automobile torpedoes of the Hall type.

S. 2524, Mr. Sawyer. To allow \$1,806.51 in the accounts of Leonard Martin, formerly lieutenant 5th Artillery, U. S. Army.

S. R. 51, Mr. Pugh. To authorize the President to appoint as ensign in the U. S. Navy Richard H. Jackson, who did on the occasion of the wreck of the U. S. steamer *Trenton* at Samoa in March, 1889, behave with conspicuous gallantry by leading the men into the mizen rigging to form a wall when this position in the rigging was one of great danger, as the mast was liable to be carried away and fall overboard when the ship struck, and did thereby contribute largely to the success of the manoeuvre which the captain of the *Trenton*, in his official report to the admiral, says saved the lives of 400 men from certain destruction.



## THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

Adj.-Gen. Kelton has issued a circular to post commanders, saying:

The following copies of circulars, General and G. C.-M. orders, issued from this office, are furnished to each post commander, to be distributed by him as follows: Of the first edition, one copy for the post commander. Of the second edition, one copy for the post commander, one copy for the post adjutant, two copies for the post commissary of subsistence, one copy for the post canteen, for the post library, each, one copy; for company, troop, and battery commander at post, two copies each.

The post quartermaster is supplied by the Quartermaster-General, and the post surgeon by the Surgeon General.

Four copies of the second edition are sent to each regimental commander direct, as follows: Two for the regimental commander; one, each, for the regimental adjutant and the regimental quartermaster. The second edition is generally distributed within two weeks after the first edition.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The leave granted Col. Judson D. Hingham, A. Q. M., is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 3, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations of commissary sergeants are made: Comy. Sergt. Michael Croker, from Jackson Bks., La., to Fort Lewis, Col.; Comy. Sergt. Dennis W. Carroll, from Fort Lewis, Col., to Fort Townsend, Wash., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Herman Mendel, who will proceed to San Carlos, A. T., and relieve Comy. Sergt. Charles Pfahler; Comy. Sergt. Charles Pfahler will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., to relieve Comy. Sergt. John Lutz, who will proceed to Camp Oklahoma, I. T., for duty (S. O., Feb. 5, H. Q. A.).

## Pay Department.

So much of S. O. 134 as assigns to Major J. W. Wham, paymr., payment of troops at Forts Bowie, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos and Fort Apache, is revoked, and Major A. S. Towar, paymr., will make the payments (S. O. 9, Jan. 22, D. Ariz.).

The troops in the Dept. of Missouri at the stations named will be paid, to include the muster of Jan. 31, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison and at the Ordnance Depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by Col. W. A. Rucker; at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Bks., Mo., by Major C. I. Wilson; at Fort Logan, Col., by Major D. N. Bash; at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kas., by Major G. R. Smith (S. O. 11, Jan. 27, Dept. M.).

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid on muster and pay-rolls to Jan. 31 as follows: By Maj. J. P. Willard, at San Diego Bks., Cal., and troops detached from post; by Major A. S. Towar, at Forts Lowell, Grant, Bowie and Huachuca, Ariz., and troops detached from posts; by Major W. M. Maynard, at Forts Marcy, Union and Wingate, N. M., and troops detached from posts (S. O. 11, Jan. 28, D. Ariz.).

Leave for nine days is granted Major John S. Witcher, paymr., to commence after he shall have completed payments on muster of Jan. 31 (S. O. 29, Feb. 4, Div. A.).

## Medical Department.

Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, asst. surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks. (S. O. 7, Jan. 20, D. Columbia.).

Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Lundy and report for temporary duty (S. O. 7, Jan. 20, D. Columbia.).

A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker will proceed to Vancouver Bks. for medical treatment (S. O. 7, Jan. 20, D. Columbia.).

Capt. E. W. Johnson, asst. surg., will proceed from Whipple Bks. to Fort Stanton and report for temporary duty (S. O. 9, Jan. 22, D. Ariz.).

A. A. Surg. John M. France, Omaha, will proceed to Fort DuChesne and report for duty (S. O. 6, Jan. 24, D. Platte.).

Hospl. Steward Geo. S. Carty, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T., to relieve Hospl. Steward John Moser, who will proceed to Fort Maginnis for duty (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.).

Hospl. Steward Paul Wiese, recently tried at Fort Brown, Texas, for drunkenness, has been sentenced to the limits of his post for six months and forfeiture of \$50.

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

By direction of the President Major Chas. W. Raymond, C. E., is relieved from his duties as a commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., is detailed as one of the commissioners of the said District. Major Raymond will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he will take station and relieve Lieut.-Col. Robert of the duties now in his charge (S. O., Feb. 1, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Thos. H. Rees, C. E., will proceed from Savannah to Fort Clinch on business connected with the preservation and repair of that work (S. O., Feb. 3, H. Q. A.).

The following officers, members of the board of visitors to the Engineer School of Application, will proceed to Willets Point for the purpose of attending an examination of the school: Col. Cyrus B. Comstock and David C. Houston, and Lieut.-Col. Geo. L. Gillespie (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Cullen Bryant, O. D., will proceed from Frankford Arsenal to the powder mills of E. I. Du Pont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., on public business (S. O., Feb. 1, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. William B. Gordon, O. D., will proceed from Watervliet Arsenal to the Niles Tool Works, Hamilton, O., on public business (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., will proceed from South Bethlehem to Thurlow, Pa., on public business (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Michael C. Nalon, Fort Griswold, will report in due season to the C. O. Fort Trumbull for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 28, Feb. 3, Div. A.).

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdgrs. B, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and L, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and J, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Capt. Moses Harris, having reported from Milwaukee, will relieve 1st Lieut. Robert T. Emmet, 9th Cav., from temporary charge of the recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 23, Feb. 1, Rec. Ser.).

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel David K. Clendenin.

Hdgrs. B, E, H, I, L, and M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs. A, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, C, E, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; I, Ringgold, Tex.; J and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Capt. Bainbridge Reynolds (G. C.-M. O. 15, series 1889), is remitted upon the recommendation of his post commander. Capt. Reynolds will resume his sword and report for duty with his troop (G. C.-M. O. 3, Jan. 27, D. Tex.).

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs. E, and G, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; L, San Carlos, Ariz.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler is extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 5, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. Thomas Bourke, Troop B, Fort Myer, is transferred to Troop H, 7th Cav., and will be sent to Fort Sill (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.).

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs. A, C, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Edward E. Dravo, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 5, Jan. 24, Div. I.).

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and L, Ft. Scott, Mont.; E and K, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, on leave at Philadelphia, will report, Feb. 12, to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Dakota. On the completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O., Feb. 3, H. Q. A.).

In a regimental order Col. Otis announces the death of Capt. R. A. Williams at New York City, Jan. 20, 1890, recounts his military services, and says: "Conspicuous in the performance of his duty, upright and manly in his intercourse with all, he gained the respect and confidence of both superiors and inferiors. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days."

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Telford.

Hdgrs. B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. DuChesne, Utah (Post-office address via Orem, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, Fort Washakie, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days (S. O. 7, Jan. 27, D. Platte.).

1st Lieut. Robert T. Emmet, upon being relieved from charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Milwaukee, will proceed to New York City and resume his duties at the recruiting rendezvous (S. O. 23, Feb. 1, Rec. Ser.).

## 1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdgrs. A, C, D, E, H, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; G and M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash.

Leave for one month and ten days on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. John A. Darling (S. O. 5, Jan. 24, Div. F.).

## 2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdgrs. C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; I, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Proctor, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. J. E. Eastman, Fort Warren (S. O. 29, Feb. 4, Div. A.).

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

Official information has been received of the following promotions: 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, to Captain, Dec. 10, 1889, vice Barstow, retired, which carries him from Light Bat. C to Bat. G; 2d Lieut. George T. Bartlett, to 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1889, vice Thurston, promoted, which carries him from Bat. M to Light Bat. C; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, to 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1889, vice Osgood, resigned his regimental commission, which carries him from Bat. A to Bat. L; Addtl. 2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 5th Art., to 2d Lieutenant, Dec. 10, 1889, vice Bartlett, promoted, which carries him to Bat. M of the 3d Art. Capt. Thurston will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md. 1st Lieut. Bennett will join his proper battery at Washington Barracks. 1st Lieut. Bartlett will remain on duty at Fort Monroe and 2d Lieut. Campbell on duty at Fort Schuyler until further orders (S. O. 28, Feb. 3, Div. A.).

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. John D. Barrette, Washington Barracks, is extended ten days (S. O. 29, Feb. 4, Div. A.).

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgrs. C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

Major Henry C. Hasbrouck will inspect ord. and ord. stores and clothing and equipment at Fort Barrancas, for which the C. O. Bat. A is responsible (S. O. 27, Feb. 1, Div. A.).

## 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs. E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Major A. C. Wildrick will inspect camp and garrison equipment and ord. and ord. stores at Fort Schuyler, for which the C. O. Bat. M is responsible (S. O. 28, Feb. 3, Div. A.).

Major A. C. Wildrick will inspect stores at Fort Schuyler, for which 2d Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler is responsible (S. O. 30, Feb. 5, Div. A.).

## 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs. A, E, F, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; D and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and I, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

## 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

## 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdgrs. A, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.

Leave for ten days, to take effect after Feb. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Buttler (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Philip Reade is detailed to attend the ninth annual convention of the National Guard Association of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Feb. 20 and 21, for the purpose of giving such instruction as may be practicable (S. O., Feb. 3, H. Q. A.).

## 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Curtin.

Hdgrs. D, E, G, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

A G. C.-M. will meet at Vancouver Barracks, Jan. 28, for the trial of 1st Lieut. E. L. Bailey (S. O. 6, Jan. 16, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report for trial (S. O. 6, Jan. 16, D. Columbia.).

Capt. Thomas F. Quinn, having been summoned to appear as witness before the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, will report to the president of the court (S. O. 7, Jan. 20, D. Columbia.).

Capt. John W. Hubb will proceed to New York City and report for duty at the recruiting depot, Davids Island (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.).

## 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs. G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; H, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., having conducted a detachment of recruits to Fort Leavenworth, will proceed with them to Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort Lewis, Colo., and then rejoin his proper station at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 13, Jan. 31, Dept. M.).

In a regimental order Col. McCook says: With deep regret the death by pleurisy and pericarditis, Jan. 28, of Private Wallace P. Cneatham, Troop M, 5th Cav., is announced. The funeral will take place Jan. 29, from the Post Chapel. Line will be formed in front of the Administration building under the supervision of the sergeant-major. All enlisted men not on duty preventing will be required to be present.

## 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs. B, D, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; C and E, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted Col. Henry C. Merriam is extended ten days (S. O. 10, Jan. 30, Div. M.).

2d Lieut. Armand I. Lasseigne, Camp Pilot Butte, will proceed to Fort Washakie and report by Feb. 20 for temporary duty (S. O. 7, Jan. 27, D. Platte.).

Sergt. George P. Eblen, Co. A, will report to the president of the Board at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., for examination for appointment as ordnance sergeant (S. O. 6, Jan. 24, D. Platte.).

## 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs. A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

## 9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdgrs. B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

1st Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, having reported from Boston, will proceed to Davids Island and report to conduct to Arizona recruits for the 9th Inf. (S. O. 19, Jan. 27, Rec. Ser.).

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. F. H. Albright is extended seven days (S. O. 11, Jan. 28, D. Ariz.).

## 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs. A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Major John H. Page will inspect flour at Fort Niagara, for which 2d Lieut. E. L. Loveridge, A. C. S., is responsible, reported unfit for issue (S. O. 27, Feb. 1, Div. A.).

Capt. Ira Quimby will inspect stores at Madison Barracks, for which the C. O. Co. H and 1st Lieut. J. H. Philbrick, Adjt., is responsible (S. O. 30, Feb. 5, Div. A.).

A handsome roster of commissioned officers, 11th Inf., corrected to January, 1890, comes to us with the compliments of Adjt. Philbrick. We must congratulate the regimental press on its work, for the roster is a model of typographical excellence.

A Youngstown despatch says: "Sergt. O'Donnell, Fort Niagara, N. Y., committed suicide, Feb. 3, in his room at the barracks by putting the muzzle of his rifle to his head and pulling the trigger with his toe. It is thought he killed himself because he was compelled to resign his stripes on account of non-compliance with orders."

## 12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs. E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, N. D.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; K, Ft. Bennett, S. D.; F, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.

A neat roster of commissioned officers of the gallant 12th reaches us this week, countersigned by Adjt. C. W. Abbot, Jr. It is an exceedingly handy document.

## 14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. John Murphy is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 7, Jan. 20, D. Columbia.).

Sergt. Frank J. Hinsen, Co. E, Army and Navy Hospital, Fort Springs, will be sent to join his company at Vancouver Barracks (S. O., Feb. 1, H. Q. A.).



**15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.**

Hdqs., E. F. G. and K. Ft. Buford, N. D.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, S. D.; B and I, Ft. Fombina, N. D.

1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Randall, vice 2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams, relieved (S. O. 12, Jan. 28, D. Dak.)

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

2d Lieut. Maury Nichols is, at his own request, relieved from further duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and will join his company (S. O., Feb. 5, H. Q. A.)

**17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.**

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

In a recent post order the commanding officer, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., says he "is pleased to commend the zealous conduct of a detachment of the post guard, under Corp. Joseph Henderson, Co. I, 17th Inf., also of Corp. Max Mayer, Co. F, and Pvt. William S. Norwood, Co. K, on the occasion of the fire in the quarters of Lieut. Roach, 17th Inf., on the morning of Jan. 20. Corp. Joseph Henderson with heroic daring, at the peril of his life, saved the life of Mrs. Roach, and Pvt. Oscar Bross, Co. I, now suffering in the hospital from burns and smoke, the result of his brave act, saved the life of the female servant."

**18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.**

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. William A. Miller is further extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Jan. 30, H. Q. A.)

**19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

Hdqs., A, E, G, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; B and F, Ft. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; C, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.

The C. O. Fort Barrancas will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Richard R. Shute, Co. C (S. O. 30, Feb. 5, Div. A.)

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; F and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.

A furlough for three months will be granted Sergt. William Flynn, Co. A, Fort Maginnis (S. O. 10, Jan. 22, D. Dak.)

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.**

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E and G, Ft. Totten, N. D.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.

1st Lieut. John J. Crittenden is detailed recruiting officer at Fort Totten, N. D., vice 2d Lieut. George H. Patten, relieved (S. O. 11, Jan. 24, D. Dak.)

**23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.**

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Major Samuel Ovenshine will inspect clothing and equipment and ord. and ord. stores at Fort Porter, for which the C. O. Co. D is responsible (S. O. 20, Feb. 4, Div. A.)

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**

Hdqs., A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, E, H, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B and G, San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**

Hdqs., G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, Mont.; A, Ft. Custer, Mont.

Capt. Henry P. Ritzius, having reported, will take charge of a detachment of recruits for the 25th Inf., and conduct them to Fort Missoula (S. O. 10, Jan. 22, D. Dak.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 460.)

**Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Feb. 1, 1890.**

**APPOINTMENTS.**

Additional 2d Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, 5th Artillery, to be 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, December 10, 1889, vice Bartlett, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant John P. Hains, 1st Artillery, to be 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, December 16, 1889, vice Bennett, promoted.

1st Sergeant Robert Alexander, Company G, 4th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 7th Infantry, December 17, 1889, vice Barbour, promoted.

Sergeant Frederick S. Wild, Company B, 17th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, December 17, 1889, vice Camp, resigned.

Sergeant Lunsford Daniel, Battery H, 2d Artillery, to be 2d Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, December 17, 1889, vice Forsyth, promoted.

Ambrose I. Moriarty, of Connecticut (late 2d Lieutenant, 6th Infantry), to be 2d Lieutenant, 9th Infantry, December 21, 1889, vice Tyson, promoted.

**PROMOTIONS.**

1st Lieutenant John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Infantry, to be Captain, November 30, 1889, vice Robinson, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant George A. Thurston, 3d Artillery, to be Captain, December 10, 1889, vice Barstow, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant James Farnance, 13th Infantry, to be Captain, December 16, 1889, vice MacArthur, who resigns his line commission, only.

1st Lieutenant Mason M. Maxon, 10th Cavalry, to be Captain, December 25, 1889, vice Lee, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Alexander M. Wetherill, Regimental Quartermaster 6th Infantry, to be Captain, January 3, 1890, vice Carland, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant George W. Melver, 7th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, November 30, 1889, vice Van Orsdale, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Edmund D. Smith, 19th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 3, 1889, vice Ives, resigned.

2d Lieutenant George T. Bartlett, 3d Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 10, 1889, vice Thurston, promoted.

2d Lieutenant James A. Leyden, 4th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 16, 1889, vice True, who resigns his line commission, only.

2d Lieutenant Marion B. Saffold, 13th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 16, 1889, vice Farnance, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Charles A. Bennett, 3d Artillery, to

be 1st Lieutenant, December 16, 1889, vice Osgood, who resigns his line commission, only.

2d Lieutenant J. Harry Duval, 15th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 16, 1889, vice Hoyt, who resigns his line commission, only.

2d Lieutenant Wilda P. Richardson, 8th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 16, 1889, vice Hyde, who resigns his line commission, only.

2d Lieutenant William E. Shipp, 10th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 25, 1889, vice Maxon, promoted.

**To be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain, after five years' service, in accordance with the act of June 23, 1874.**

Assistant Surgeon Henry I. Raymond, January 12, 1890.

**RETIREMENT.**

**Retired with the rank of Captain, in accordance with an act of Congress approved August 11, 1888.**

1st Lieutenant Thomas W. Lord (retired), January 28, 1890.

**Courts-martial.**

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 28, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey, 4th Inf. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Frederick Meers, 4th Inf.; Major Samuel S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Major Garrett J. Lydcker, C. E.; Majors James Jackson and William A. Rafferty, 2d Cav.; Capt. Edwin M. Conates, 4th Inf.; Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, Daniel W. Burke, Samuel McConibbe, and Charles H. Warrens, 14th Inf.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Patrick Hannon and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson, 14th Inf., and Capt. William E. Birkhimer, A. J.-A. (S. O. 8, Jan. 16, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Custer, Mont., Jan. 27. Detail: Major Charles D. Viole, 1st Cav.; Capt. John W. French, 25th Inf.; Capt. Max Weenderoff, 1st Cav.; Capt. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. William H. Miller, John Pitcher, and Albert L. Mills, and 2d Lieut. Henry A. Barber, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 10, Jan. 22, D. Dak.)

At Fort Pembina, N. D., Jan. 30. Detail: Major Hugh A. Theaker, Capt. Chambers McKibbin and Edward S. Chapin, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James H. McKee, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 11, Jan. 24, D. Dak.)

At Fort Omaha, Neb., Jan. 27. Detail: Capt. William Mills, Charles Keller, Charles A. Dempsey, and James Miller, 1st Lieuts. John K. Waring, Edmund K. Webster, and John S. Mallory, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alfred E. Bradley, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Virgil J. Brumback, Thomas H. Wilson, James H. Arrasmith, Edward R. Christman, and Edwin W. Bookmiller, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 6, Jan. 24, D. Platte.)

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., Feb. 2. Detail: Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. James A. Haughey, Thomas H. Bradley, and Daniel Corman, and 1st Lieut. Francis E. Elmore, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb and William A. Mann, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Willson Y. Stamper, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 7, Jan. 27, D. Platte.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 3. Detail: Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James Farnance, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Young, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. R. B. Bryan, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 13, Jan. 31, Dept. M.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Feb. 7. Detail: Major Samuel Ovenshine and Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith and Otis W. Pollock, 2d Inf.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton and 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards and James K. Thompson, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 30, Feb. 5, Div. A.)

**Army Boards.**

A Board of Officers will meet at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., to report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as ordnance sergeants. Detail: Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, 1st Lieut. John L. Barbour, and 2d Lieut. Armond I. Lassaigue, 7th Inf. (S. O. 8, Jan. 24, D. Platte.)

**N. C. O. Promoted.**—The following named 2d Lieutenants (promoted from non-commissioned officers) will be discharged as enlisted men, and will proceed to join the respective companies to which they have been assigned: 2d Lieut. Robert Alexander, 7th Inf. (from 1st sergeant Co. G, 4th Inf.), Co. C, Fort Laramie, Wyo. Ty. He will report at the headquarters of his regiment, Ft. Loran, Colo. 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, 17th Inf. (from sergeant, Co. B, 17th Inf.), Co. H, Fort Bridger, Wyo. Ty. 2d Lieut. Lunsford Daniel, 6th Cav. (from sergeant, Battery H, 2d Art.), Troop I, Fort Wingate, N. M. If Lieutenants Daniel and Wild reach their stations within 60 days from the date of starting to comply with this order and Lieutenant Alexander within 45 days, it will be viewed as a satisfactory compliance therewith. (S. O., Jan. 31, H. Q. A.)

**DEPARTMENT NEWS.**

**Division of the Atlantic.**—**Maj.-Gen. Howard.**

Maj.-Gen. Crook is quoted as saying with reference to the Indian prisoners at Mt. Vernon Bks.: "These Indians are now thoroughly subdued, and there is not the slightest danger of their becoming troublesome again. All they ask is that they may be placed where they can have ground to cultivate in order that they may become self sustaining."

**GENERAL MERRITT'S CIRCULAR.**

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Jan. 28. }

The Commanding Officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to say that paragraph 6, circular No. 2, current series, these headquarters, will not be interpreted to apply to Private Smith, Co. H, 6th Infantry, who is at present acting janitor of the post chapel. Neither is it intended to work a hardship on any enlisted man who has a family to care for and was enlisted as a married man. The provisions of the circular (not published as an order designedly) were intended to effect reforms in the Service in the matter of men marrying without permission, to accomplish justice for those not married, and to act as a bar against the appointment of married men as non-commissioned officers, and more especially their selection as 1st sergeants.

Since writing the foregoing the attention of the department commander has been called to Circular No. 4, post of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Jan. 24,

1890. It is not understood what is meant by a "rigid enforcement" of paragraph 6 of circular No. 2, from these headquarters. The intention of the paragraph is explained in the foregoing, and you will please modify your circular No. 4 accordingly. It is not of course intended to interdict such orders for your command as you may see fit to give, but to place the responsibility where it belongs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
O. D. GREENE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**WEST POINT, N. Y.**

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1890.

A CONCERT was given in Grant Hall last Saturday evening instead of the anticipated cadet hop. The entertainment was given by the choir of the First Presbyterian Church at Newburgh, whose efforts met with hearty applause from the large audience gathered.

The officers' hop last evening was a very successful affair, perhaps the largest hop which has been given during the present winter. Prof. Tillman was hop manager. Among those present were many visitors. The following named officers and ladies attended: Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Metcalfe, Lieut. Wheeler, Prof. and Mrs. Tillman, Lieut. and Mrs. Newcomb, Prof. and Mrs. Michie, Miss Michie, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Dr. and Mrs. Knedler, Miss Van Buren, Lieut. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Braden, Prof. and Mrs. Mercur, Miss White, Miss Minturn, Lieut. Biddle, Lieut. Hodges, H. C.; Lieut. Hardin, Lieut. Kuhn, Lieut. Macomb, Lieut. Freeman, Lieut. Benson, Lieut. Landis, Miss Landis, Lieut. Bellinger, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Miss Kidd, Miss Lawrence, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. Pettit, Miss Newlands, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Forsyth, Lieut. and Mrs. Kernan, Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Alvord, Capt. Mitcham, Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton, Miss Edgerton, Capt. and Mrs. Spurgin, Capt. and Mrs. Williams.

Miss Van Buren is a guest of Mrs. Knedler. Miss White and Miss Minturn are visiting Mrs. Mercur. Miss Landis is visiting her brother, Lieut. Landis.

Next Saturday there will be a small cadet hop. On the Saturday following (the 15th inst.), the Hundredth Night German will be given.

On the following Saturday (Feb. 22) the Hundredth Night Entertainment, consisting of reading, songs, etc., will take place in the evening. The date of the german was changed from the 23d to the 15th inst., as the former date falls in Lent. It is expected that the german will be a very large affair.

Candidates for admission to the Military Academy were announced this week as follows:

Atwood Dallas Sydenham, Kearney, 3d Dist., Neb.

F. F. Sims, Fairbairn, 2d Dist., Texas. (alt.)

Thomas G. Carnon, Sparta, 30th Dist., Ill.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

JANUARY 21, 1890.

THE floodgates of heaven are still unclosed; it is rain, rain, since the 17th of November last, with an occasional rare glimpse of sunshine, and the Californians maintain their reputation of spending half the year in praying for rain and the other half in running away from floods. The rainfall from Nov. 17 to the present date is 24 1/2 inches; the average annual rainfall is 29 inches; the greatest rainfall on one day during the present winter was 5 inches. Every one is ready to cry "Enough."

In consequence of the overcrowding of barracks, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, post commander, recommended the removal of Co. A, 1st Inf., to another station. This being approved by the Department Commander, the company was ordered to Angel Island, leaving only eleven companies at the post. The post commander meditates recommending the erection of large and modern barracks at this post, to accommodate a larger garrison.

The troops are engaged in heavy artillery practice, but the very unfavorable weather detracts from its efficiency, and will lengthen the practice season considerably. Capt. Cotton's Battery H, 1st Art., is credited with having done the best mortar firing.

The regular bi-weekly hops of the officers are kept up, and are well attended by people from the city.

A canteen has just been started, with Lieut. C. G. Lyman, 2d Cav., in charge. A triple set of married soldiers' quarters, with partition walls removed, was the only available building so far, but another similar building will be moved alongside the first soon, and it is hoped that sufficient accommodations will thus be provided until a suitable building can be erected for the purpose.

The fight that is being made against the canteen system by the post traders can hardly result in anything than defeat for the latter, whom the Government has protected in wringing extortionate prices from the soldiers quite too long already.

About 150 cases of La Grippe have so far been treated at this post without a death. Many fatal cases are reported in the city. Hospital Steward Gerahy having passed a very satisfactory examination for re-employment, was re-enlisted to-day. Acting Hospital Steward Maher, who passed his examination for promotion very creditably, is daily looking for a warrant and possible assignment to another station.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT SILL, I. T.**

THE monotony was agreeably broken, Jan. 22, by the marriage of Miss Statia De Rudio, second daughter of Capt. C. C. De Rudio, 7th Cav. The ceremony was most impressively performed by the Rev. Rector De Forest, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Fort Worth, Tex. Two rooms thrown together by folding doors were beautifully decorated, the most distinguishing feature being an alcove for the minister, surrounded by plants and flowers, backed by a large mirror, while on either side floated the girdons of Troop L, 5th Cav., and Troop H, 7th Cav., supported by the 1st sergeants of the respective troops. In the centre of the folding doors hung a large beautifully decorated wedding bell with a silver tongue.

The rooms were crowded by officers in full dress uniform and ladies in brilliant costumes. The bridal party entered the rooms to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March (played by Private Von Stoschke), the bride upon the arm of her father, Capt. De Rudio, Miss Lottie De Rudio and Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, 5th Cav., Mrs. De Rudio and Capt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav. The bride was met at the altar by the groom, attended by Lieut. Henry DeH. Waite, 5th Cav. The costume of the bride was an ivory tinted tulle train, made en train, corsage cut square, and trimmed with duchesse lace. Her ornaments were diamonds, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaid, Miss Lottie De Rudio, wore a beautiful white silk, made short and trimmed with white satin ribbons, making a very effective costume.

Immediately after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. The best wishes of the garrison went with the



lovely bride and the gallant groom as they went off in the "War Wagon" to the East amid a shower of rice and old shoes.

Captain and Mrs. De Rudio are to be congratulated upon the taste and hospitality on an occasion which will be long remembered in the Fort Sill garrison. The bride was remembered by many friends in both regiments and in civil life. The presents were both numerous and costly. \*\*\*

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The Kansas City Times says:

Major and Mrs. Kline gave a card party to about 40 of their friends Tuesday. The hospitality of the major and Mrs. Kline is so well known that it is needless to add that the evening proved a season of enjoyment.

A soldier confined in the guardhouse writes in complaining tones that the food served prisoners is very bad, while the men dining in the mess house fare splendidly, and he wants the matter ventilated. The remedy the Times suggests is that he keep out of the guardhouse and he will have no cause for complaint.

Lieutenant Saffold, 13th Inf., has reported here in connection with the water supply at Fort Supply. He next goes to Fort Riley. While here he is the guest of Lieut. Gilman, 13th Inf.

A musical and vocal entertainment at the residence of General and Mrs. Merritt Thursday night was the first of the week's social events. It was largely attended and the programme, a choice one, was rendered with that degree of perfection not surpassed by the noted talent of the land. A spread was provided for the guests after the rendition of the programme and, as all such entertainments given by General and Mrs. Merritt, was greatly enjoyed.

Miss Lewis, daughter of Mr. C. H. Lewis, of Portland, Ore., is visiting Colonel and Mrs. Rucker.

One of the events of the social season was the afternoon reception given by Gen. and Mrs. Merritt Jan. 23. The charming hostess was assisted in receiving by Mesdames Sumner, Rucker, Barker, Whitely, Murray, and Wren, Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Guilfoyle presided at the tea table.

Captain Withersall has received his commission. It is hoped his company may be sent to this post for duty. It is believed that another company of the 6th Infantry will be ordered here as soon as the buildings are all completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright, of Philadelphia, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Sanno, 7th Infantry. Mrs. Wright is the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Sanno.

Mrs. Reed, at 43 West End, gave a very delightful musicale to a number of friends. A very choice programme was rendered by Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Kline, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Shenck, and Miss Kerrigan, and Lieut. Penrose and Blauvelt.

Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf., arrived Wednesday with recruits for the 6th Inf.

Miss Kauffman, of St. Louis, cousin of Mrs. Hammond, and Miss Innes, of Cincinnati, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, 8th Cav.

Mrs. Moseley, wife of Asst. Surgeon Moseley, after an extended visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds, 14th Inf., has gone to Fort Clark to join her husband.

A board of officers gave the new field oven designed by Private Buzzacot, Troop E, 5th Cav., a trial Jan. 30, and speak in the highest terms of the utensil.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

The Weekly Eagle says:

The Cheyenne Cotillion Club will give their next german at the Post Hall Feb. 14.

There is to be a fancy dress, or costume party, given for the children of the post dancing school Feb. 7.

The german given by Mrs. Chynoweth and Mrs. Rubien on Thursday evening was a brilliant success. The ladies looked charmingly as usual, and the favors were unusually numerous and handsome. Supper was served at midnight, and dancing was kept up until the small hours.

Early Monday morning the garrison was aroused by an alarm of fire, which upon examination proved to be in the quarters of Lieut. Roach. The soldiers did excellent work in saving a portion of the house, which at one time seemed doomed.

#### COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In two cases of desertion recently tried at Fort Robinson, Neb., the reviewing authority, Gen. John R. Brooke, says: "The proceedings are approved, except so much as relates to the introduction of the testimony of Capt. Loud, 9th Cav., by deposition, which is disapproved, said deposition showing that G. O. 37, series 1889, A. G. O., had not been complied with, and the court erred in admitting this evidence. The findings and sentence are approved. The inference that the lack of 'intelligent investigation' by the commanding officer Fort McKinney is not approved, the evidence, as shown in the record, is ample to justify the belief on his part that the accused intended to desert. The record also bears evidence that the unnecessary delay in the trial of this case was owing to want of action on the part of the court since the charges were referred for trial, Oct. 25, 1889. The sentence will be duly executed." (G. C.-M. O. 8, D. Platte, 1890.)

#### SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

A HUNTING party, composed of "Gen. D. S. Stanley, Lieut. Rumbough, Dr. Borden, and A. W. Houston, left Jan. 29 on a two days' shooting trip. They will spend the time at East End Lake in duck and quail shooting.

#### MILITARY ORDER ANNIVERSARY.

ABOUT two hours were spent by the United Service Club at their monthly meeting in perfecting the details of the grand anniversary celebration of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, to be held in Philadelphia on April 15 and 16. Some discussion took place on the feasibility of inviting a brigade of the National Guard to be present at that time, objection being made to the possible cost of their entertainment. The sub-committee on this subject reported progress, and desired a formal meeting before reporting to the General Committee. The Hotel Committee's report will be embraced in a circular issued to the commanderies. Communications were received from the commanderies of Wisconsin, numbering 50; Illinois, 100; Minnesota, 50; Iowa and Nebraska, 25 each, and Michigan, who will make their headquarters at the Continental.

A special committee of five was appointed to consider the feasibility of the members of the commanderies making some public demonstration, to take the possible form of a parade. It was decided that the chairmen of committees be given power to call upon the commandery for others than the committee to act as associate members of their several committees, should such be required. It was also decided to engage the Academy of the Fine Arts for the night of April 16, instead of the Academy of Music, as previously arranged.

Messrs. Merchant and Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., dealers in tin plate, sheet iron metals, etc., and who have offices in Chicago, New York, and London, have issued a very handsome calendar for the press of Marcus Ward and Co.

## THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

**N. At. Station.—R-Adm. Bancroft Gherardi.**  
GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Cruising in the West Indies. At Gonaves, Hayti, Jan. 22. Address care of Navy-yard, New York.

**KEARSARGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Cruising in West Indies. Left Port-au Prince Jan. 19 for a visit to Port Antonio, Jamaica. Same address as Galea.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived at Curacao Jan. 19, which will be her address until Feb. 10. After that date, Key West, Fla.

**DOLPHIN**, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Charles O'Neil. Left Port-au Prince for San Domingo City with Minister Douglass, Jan. 20. Address same as Galea.

**S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gullis.**  
Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 20.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Montevideo last accounts.

**European Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.**

Address of squadron is care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

**CHICAGO**, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At Toulon, France, Feb. 5.

**ATLANTA**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Same as Chicago.

**BOSTON**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as Chicago.

**YORKTOWN**, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. A despatch from Toulon, Feb. 4 says the U. S. S. Yorktown was delayed at Port Mahon, Minorca, to bury Sergeant Crane, who died of influenza.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Arrived at Madeira Feb. 3, en route to New York, with Minister Pendleton's remains on board. Should reach New York about March 1.

**Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.**  
Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**CHARLESTON**, 2d rate, 8 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remey. At Mare Island, Cal.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Hunker (in temporary command). At Apia, Samoa, last accounts. When relieved by Iroquois was to proceed to Honolulu. Is probably now en route to that place.

Commander James G. Green has been ordered to command this vessel upon arrival at Honolulu.

**IROQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. At Apia, Samoa.

**MOHICAN**, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan. At Honolulu. Commander E. M. Shepard has been ordered to command per steamer of Feb. 8.

**NIRSIK**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Honolulu. Commander G. E. Wingate has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves San Francisco for Honolulu, Feb. 8.

**PINTA**, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

**Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.**

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Chemulpo, Korea, Jan. 6.

**MONOCACY**, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Arrived at Nagasaki Dec. 20. Left the following day and arrived at Shanghai Dec. 25. Sailed Jan. 2 and arrived at Chinkiang, China, Jan. 4. Will be relieved by the Palos when her repairs are completed and be sent to Canton.

**OMAHA**, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Yokohama Jan. 6.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Nagasaki Jan. 6, under repairs.

Lieutenant Commander Holman Vail has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves San Francisco for Yokohama Feb. 15.

**SWATABA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. ———, Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 6.

Commander P. H. Cooper has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves San Francisco for Yokohama on Feb. 15.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

**JAMESTOWN**, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Cruising in the West Indies. Arrived at St. Thomas, Jan. 28. Will proceed to Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Sailed from New York Jan. 4 for a cruise in the West Indies. Reported by cable to have arrived at Barbados, W. I., Jan. 30.

Address mail as follows—in each case care of U. S. Consul: To March 1, Port Spain, Trinidad, W. I.; March 2 to March 28, Island of St. Thomas; after latter date Hampton Road, Va.

**MINNESOTA**, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

#### On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

**ALLIANCE**, Commander H. C. Taylor (was put in commission Jan. 17). At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be ready for sea about March 1.

**BALTIMORE**, Captain W. S. Schley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where she will complete her preparations for sea. When completed will be sent to Baltimore, Md.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington, D. C.

**FORTUNE**, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several navy-yards. Present address Navy-yard, New York.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 galleys). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa.

**PETREL**, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

**PENSACOLA**, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, Jan. 18. All well. Expected to remain about two weeks and then visit St. Helena and Ascension. Should reach New York between the middle of May and last of June. Address care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**MONONGAHELA**, sails, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At Navy-yard, Mare Island. Orders have been given for her to proceed to New York. Will be used as a training ship for apprentices.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Surveying on the coast of Lower California. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**SARATOGA**, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. At New York.

**THETIS**, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**DALE**, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

**FRANKLIN**, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**PHLOX**, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

**ST. LOUIS**, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

**VERMONT**, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

**WABASH**, 20 guns, Captain O. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Cannonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

FIVE warships for the Turkish Navy were launched at Constantinople, Jan. 31. One of these was a corvette, three were gunboats, and one was a torpedo-boat.

THE new torpedo boat *Cushing* was given a trial in Bristol Harbor Jan. 31. The party on board comprised the Herreshoff Brothers, her builders; the commander of the vessel, Lieut. Winslow, U. S. N., and Comdr. Converse. The contract speed—22 miles an hour—it is said, was readily made under half steam, the vessel, of course, being light.

FROM the Squadron of Evolution, Gibraltar Bay, a correspondent writes, Jan. 12: The utmost courtesy has been extended to the officers of our squadron during the past week, and they will leave Gibraltar with pleasant recollections of the hospitality of its residents and of British naval officers. The two British admirals and the commanders of all the British men-of-war in port have visited every vessel of the squadron, and have expressed themselves in the highest terms of the vessels' effective designs and armaments. To-night Admiral Walker gave a dinner on board the *Chicago*.

AN interesting experiment in jumping a torpedo boat over a boom was made recently at Porchester Creek by the officers of the British warship *Vernon*. The boom, which was 20 ft. in length, differed from the usual spars which are used for the defence of harbors against torpedo attacks, in that it was six ft. broad, and was fitted with spikes, which it was supposed would hold the boat a prisoner. No. 49, first class torpedo boat, which had been strengthened for the purpose, was selected to attack the boom. She made a dash at the boom at a rate variously estimated from 16 to 20 knots. As she struck the spar, her stem was lifted out of the water almost as high as the boom itself, which sank on impact, and before it could rise to the surface the momentum of the craft had carried her over. She was subsequently berthed in the dry dock, and it was found that neither her outwater nor her propeller had suffered in the least, nor had a single plate been bulged or started.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

JAN. 31.—Surgeon W. H. Jones to the Swartara, Asiatic Station, per steamer Feb. 15.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. E. Frick, to the Navy Yard, Boston.

FEB. 3.—Lieutenant Commander Charles M. Thomas, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant N. R. Usher, to Receiving Ship Vermont.

FEB. 4.—Acting Boatswain Michael Wogan, to duty in connection with new cruisers building at Chester, Pa.

FEB. 5.—Commander Nicoll Ludlow, as a member of Naval Examining Board at Mare Island Navy-yard, relieving Commander C. H. Stockton.

Lieutenant J. A. Shearman, to examination for promotion.

FEB. 6.—Assistant Engineer H. S. Ross, to examination for promotion.



**Detached.**

JAN. 31.—Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, from Cramp's shipbuilding establishment and ordered to Pennsylvania State College.

Assistant Engineer William C. Herbert, from Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to Messrs. Cramp and sons.

FEB. 3.—Chief Engineer I. R. McNary, from duty on board ironclads at Richmond, Va., and ordered to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Engineer C. W. Dyson, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to Navy Yard, Boston.

FEB. 4.—Boatswain Edward Bonsall, from Chester, Pa., and ordered to duty at League Island Navy-yard.

FEB. 5.—Chief Engineer George H. White, from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Ossipee.

Ensign G. M. Wilkes, from Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and granted two months' leave, with permission to leave United States.

**Revoked.**

Orders of Passed Assistant Engineer H. E. Frick, to Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to duty on monitors at Richmond.

**Retired.**

Carpeuter Josiah P. Carter, from Feb. 3.

**Leave.**

Pay Inspector A. J. Clark, for six months. Commander George E. Wingate, recently ordered to command the Nipsic, has been condemned by Medical survey and granted sick leave.

Medical Inspector G. S. Beardsley, has been granted an extension of leave of absence until April 30, with permission to remain abroad.

**Confirmations.**

Lieutenant Commander Joseph E. Craig, to be a commander in the Navy.

Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy.

Lieutenant James T. Smith, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy.

Ensign William L. Burdick, to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy.

Ensign Harry Kimmel, to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

The following naval cadets, graduates of the Naval Academy, to be ensigns from July 1, 1890: Robert Stoker, Elliott Snow, Benton C. Decker, Mark L. Bristol, Benjamin W. Wells, Jr., Walter S. Burke, Newton A. McCully, Jr., Levi C. Bertolotte, Wm. S. Cloke, George W. Logan, Edward Moale, Jr., Henry F. Bryan, Samuel R. Hurlburt, Andrew T. Long, Edward H. Durell, Archibald H. Seales, Ford H. Brown, Craghton Churchill, Clarence M. Stone, Thomas Washington, Francis Boughter, Archibald H. Davis, Guy H. Burrage and Frank M. Russell, to fill vacancies in the grade of ensign.

**MARINE CORPS.**

Major G. C. Goodloe, Paymaster, U. S. M. C., ordered, Feb. 1, to pay U. S. Marines at Headquarters, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md.

FEB. 4.—1st Lieutenant Randolph Dickins, detached from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to receiving ship New Hampshire at Newport, R. I.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**NAVAL ACADEMY.**

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 5, 1890.

THE usual semi-annual examinations were finished Feb. 1, much to the relief of both officers and cadets. As a result of the examinations, several cadets have already sent in their resignations, and there are more to follow.

On Saturday morning the 1st Class gave the usual semi-annual ball, which was pronounced by all to be a decided success. It was held in the new hall, which was decorated very tastefully in orange and blue, '90's colors. Various designs were hung around the room commemorative of studies "past and gone." Over the lemonade stand was a large frame containing the chemical formula for an intimate mechanical mixture of citric acid, sugar and water; in one quarter, but quite conspicuous, was another containing the list of "Math." the 1st Class had just finished, embracing Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Solid Analytical Geometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Analytical Mechanics, Hydro Mechanics, Least Squares, Cotterill. Suspended over the band stand, in large black letters, was "Fare well, Math!" Orange and blue streamers were woven in among the roof trellises overhead, while math. books, opened at specially difficult pages, were placed in conspicuous parts of the room. Among other decorations were the two silk athletic flags, the ladies' prize for tug-of-war, won by the 3d division on Thanksgiving Day. The probability integral and the connections for the Sprague motor also occupied conspicuous places.

Cadet Ruhm and Mrs. Sampson received. The hop was remarkable for the large number of pretty girls present. Among them were—Miss Reed, Miss Robinson, of Boston; Miss Noble, Miss Newbold, Miss Todhunter, Miss Robinson, of Washington; Miss Hale, of California; Miss Garland, Miss Breckenridge, Miss Butler, Miss Mosker, Miss Jackson, Miss Houston, and many others. By special request, the hop was extended until 12 o'clock.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Capt. Bartlett and Miss Safford gave a small lotto party to their cadet friends.

The Misses Walton gave a cadet tea from 4 to 6 on Saturday.

Cadet Baehr, of the 4th Class, has been very ill with typhoid-pneumonia for the past few days, but is slowly recovering.

The new Department of Military Discipline went into operation at the beginning of the term.

On Jan. 22 the athletic flags won by the third division were formally presented. The battalion in charge of Cadet Lieut.-Comdr. Ruhm was formed on the main walk, and the second company, Cadet Lieut. Schofield in command, was moved to the front; and centre and a hollow square was formed. The captain and two sergeants advanced to the

presentation committee. Miss Reed, of Joliet, Ill., made the presentation in a very pretty manner, extending the congratulations of the ladies to the captain of the winning division. Cadet Lieut. Schofield responded, feelingly thanking the ladies for the interest they had taken in athletic sports. The winning division then gave three hearty cheers to the girl who presented the flags. Cadets Robinson and Trickle then received the medals they won on Thanksgiving day, the presentations being made by Miss Sampson, Miss Campau and Miss Safford.

The Misses Russell, of Washington, are spending the week here, the guests of Mrs. Glass.

Miss Newbold, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. Wood.

Miss Safford is visiting Mrs. Capt. Bartlett. Mrs. Reed and her daughter, who have been spending several weeks at Lieut. Daniels, left Thursday morning for Philadelphia. Miss Reed while here was a general favorite among both officers and cadets.

Lieut. Colahan was at the Academy on Saturday. Miss Dresel went on Thursday for a short visit to Boston.

Miss Horne, accompanied by Miss Clara Dresel, has returned to her home in Columbus. N. A.

**THE DISASTER IN WASHINGTON.**

THE daily papers have given full particulars of the most lamentable disaster that has befallen the household of Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, in the death of his wife, youngest daughter, and one of his domestic servants, as the result of the destruction by fire of the handsome house he had just fitted up for his residence in Washington, and the narrow escape of the Secretary and two others, members of his family, residing in the house, viz., his widowed daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding, and his granddaughter Miss Wilmerding.

The fire occurred just at daybreak on Monday morning, Feb. 3, and the flames spread with such rapidity that before it was discovered by the servants who were already up and about their household duties, the retreat of those still asleep in the upper rooms was cut off. Mr. Tracy was rendered insensible by the smoke, and his devoted wife, after attempting in vain to drag him to the window, was herself killed by falling to the ground while endeavoring to escape from suffocation. The Secretary's youngest daughter, Miss Mary Tracy, perished before help could reach her, and with her died her French maid, who was found after the fire burned almost to a crisp. Another servant, who had been caught on the top floor, got out on the roof and was taken down safely by the firemen.

Mrs. Wilmerding, the married daughter, and Miss Wilmerding, her granddaughter, sought safety in jumping from the second story windows. Mrs. Wilmerding breaking her wrist and her daughter sustaining a number of bruises. The Secretary was rescued at the point of suffocation and remained several hours insensible.

President Harrison, as soon as he heard of the accident, hastened on foot to give assistance, and as soon as possible had the Secretary and his dead carried to the White House.

There the funeral services were held on Wednesday. The New York Tribune, describing the services, says: "They were as tenderly pathetic as they were simple and impressive. Never before perhaps has the big East Parlor been turned to so sad a use, or sheltered within its walls so grave and touchingly sympathetic a company. About 350 places were reserved in the East Room, and probably not more than 400 persons were admitted to the White House and heard the services there. The big parlor was filled by half-past 10 o'clock, although the services did not begin until 11. A few minutes before that the Schubert quartette entered the room from the inner corridor, and, standing before the doorways, sang the opening hymn, 'I Cannot Always Trace the Way.' The last note had just died away when Secretary Tracy, leaning on the arm of his son Frank, came in through the further door. Next followed Gen. Catlin, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Tracy's brother; Gen. Catlin's daughter, Mrs. Graves, and Mr. Graves; A. P. Catlin and other relatives from a distance. Behind them walked the President and Mrs. Harrison, Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, and Misses Blaine.

"The pallbearers for Mrs. Tracy were: Secretaries Windom and Proctor, Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretaries Noble and Rusk, Admiral Porter, Rear Admiral Rodgers, J. S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, and Major General Schofield.

"The pallbearers for Miss Tracy were: P. A. Surgeons W. A. McClurg and Robt. Whiting, P. A. Paymaster A. H. Michler, U. S. N., and Messrs. Chas. N. Ray, Frank Lee, Frederick McKeeney, John Biddle and Chas. Johnson.

"An organ had been placed in the corridor outside, and in the distance the sound of soft music was heard. Soon the surplined choir of St. John's Church moved slowly into the parlor, singing Newman's tender and beautiful hymn, 'Lead, Kindly Light,' as a processional. The words brought tears to the eyes of the Secretary and of many others in the room. The Rev. Geo. W. Douglas, the rector of St. John's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Geo. Elliott, pastor of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, shared in the reading of service, the choir singing 'Rock of Ages' in one of the intervals. At the end the clergymen and the audience joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer, and then the choir began the recessional, 'Abide with Me,' those present rising while the choristers slowly made their way around the flower-covered coffins and down the narrow aisle to the corridor door.

"During the singing of the first stanza the Secretary stood up with the rest; but his grief overcame him, and he sat down again, sobbing. When the blue jackets from the Navy-yard came in to carry the coffin to the hearse, he broke down again completely. The President went over and putting his arm through the Secretary's, endeavored to console and strengthen him. But Mr. Tracy was too overwrought to recover his composure; and though he had intended to go to the cemetery, it was seen that this would be too great a strain upon him, and he went at once from the parlor to his room upstairs. Few of those who saw this touching exhibition of grief were themselves unmoved, and many cheeks were moistened with tears.

"The ceremony at the cemetery receiving vault

was brief. The sailors stepped forward at the word from their commanding officers, took the two coffins, and laid them carefully down upon stands placed beside the door of the vault. Dr. Elliott and Dr. Douglas read the services for the dead. Then the bodies were laid away in the vault, which was almost filled with flowers, and where they will remain until Secretary Tracy decides about their final burial."

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

**GREAT ENGINEERING UNDERTAKING.**

Bids will be opened in the office of the Light-house Board July 1 for the erection of a lighthouse on the Outer Diamond Shoal, of Cape Hatteras, N. C. The total cost of the structure is limited by act of Congress to \$500,000. A lighthouse on the outer shoal would have undoubtedly saved many vessels, as the nearest light on Cape Hatteras is invisible in bad weather. A light has never been erected on this shoal before on account of the extraordinary engineering difficulties in the way, and the work now contemplated will be the greatest undertaking in the line of lighthouse building in the world. There are but two lighthouses in the world that that can be compared with it. Those are the Rotherham light at the mouth of the Weser River, Holland, in the North Sea, and the Fourteen-Foot Light at the mouth of the Delaware Bay. The tower is to be 150 feet high from low-water mark to the light in the lantern.

The Lighthouse Board does not specify what method shall be adopted, but it is generally understood that an immense caisson, 80 or 100 feet in diameter, with a hollow iron cylinder projecting from its centre, will be built at the most convenient port. When it is finally at the site, it will be sunk rapidly until its cutting edges rest on the sands of the shoal. As the sand beneath the caisson is excavated and carried up through the tube the sharp edges will sink lower until finally bed-rock is reached. When all the edges rest firmly on the rock, the entire caisson and tube will be filled with concrete to a height of 30 feet above the sea level, converting it into a solid block and column of stone almost as firm as a granite monolith. It will be protected by a rip-rap packing of granite blocks weighing not less than two tons each. Above this solid structure will rise an iron and steel tower divided into ten stories, including the watch-room and the lantern.

Work is to be commenced within one month from the date of the approval of the contract, and the contractor is to fix the time within which it is to be completed. No payment is to be made until the lighthouse has been in successful operation a year. Notwithstanding the unusual difficulties in the way of carrying out this work, a number of large engineering firms will probably bid, and it is thought there will be no difficulty in entering into a contract.

The primary question to be settled here is the question of securing a foundation. It would be well, therefore, to separate the proposals for the foundation from those for the lighthouse itself. One is a question of engineering, the other a question of architecture. Contractors who might undertake to establish a foundation in the shifting sand of Hatteras shoals might not be willing to undertake the unfamiliar business of putting a building on it. The foundation should be carried sufficiently above the water to assure the safety of the structure placed upon it.

**BILLS ON THE SENATE CALENDAR.**

THE following is a list of bills of interest to the Services which have reached the Senate Calendar, in the order in which they stand on the Calendar. The numbers first given indicate their position in the order of precedence; the numbers in parentheses are the Calendar numbers:

- 2 (11). For the relief of the sufferers of the U. S. steamers *Trenton*, *Vandalia*, and *Nipsic* at Apia, Samoan Islands.
- 16 (60). To increase the pay of chaplains. (Adversely reported.)
- 24 (68). Providing for an Assistant Secretary of War.
- 27 (91). Relief of Assistant Engineer Howard D. Potts, U. S. Navy.
- 28 (93). Defining the positions and salaries of assistant astronomers.
- 38 (105). For relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted or served under assumed names during the war.
- 39 (106). For relief of Col. Daniel McClure.
- 43 (111). For construction of a revenue cutter for service on the Oregon coast.
- 56 (128). For a bronze statue of Columbus, and the removal of the naval monument to a new site.
- 57 (129). To provide for the disposal of the Fort Sedgewick Reservation.
- 78 (155). Granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors incapacitated for manual labor, and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.
- 79 (157). Granting a pension to widow of Comdr. Samuel H. Baker, U. S. N.
- 85 (161). For relief of legal representatives of James W. Schumberg.
- 84 (162). For the relief of James Burchard.
- 96 (175). For relief of John Holmes McBlair.
- 114 (190). To confer brevet rank for Indian campaigns.
- 115 (197). Granting permission to wear military badges.
- 140 (221). Granting a pension to Mrs. Kirkpatrick.
- 153 (235). To retire James T. Peale.
- 194 (275). For relief of Rear-Admiral Carter.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry by the Senate, the Board of the Soldiers' Home report the establishment of a hospital at the Hot Springs for their wards would be in every way desirable. 16 per cent. of the 22,000 disabled soldiers are in hospital and probably 2,000 of them would be benefited by the Hot Springs.

A CABLE from Toulon, Feb. 6, announces that a dinner was given on that evening at the Prefecture of Marine to the officers attached to the American squadron of evolution. The vessels of the squadron were illuminated with their electric search lights, and various signals were shown. The *Chicago*, the flagship of the squadron, led in the display. Large crowds thronged the approaches to the harbor to witness the sight. The vessels will sail on Tuesday for Villefranche.



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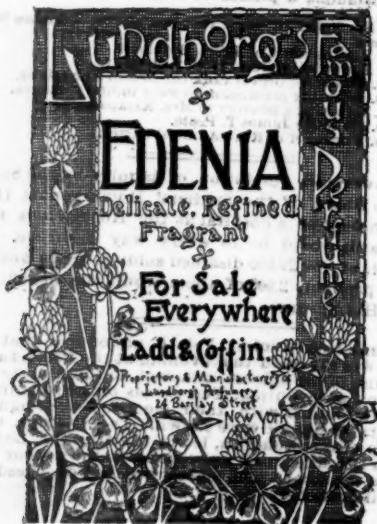
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GENERAL WOLSELEY does not seem to have a high  
opinion of the uniform provided for "Tommy  
Atkins" by a benevolent Government, for he says  
in his recent article on "The Standing Army of  
Great Britain": "Is there any one outside a lunatic  
asylum who would go on a walking tour or shoot in  
the backwoods or the prairies trussed and dressed  
as the British soldier is? This applies to all ranks,  
for I confess to a feeling that the dressed-up mon-  
key on a barrel organ bears a strong resemblance  
to the British General in his meaningless cocked  
hat and feathers of the last century, and in his very  
expensive coat, beamed both before and behind  
with gold lace."

The Veteran Association of Cole's Cavalry, Mary-  
land Volunteers, at its annual reunion and banquet  
in Baltimore, passed a resolution that the organiza-  
tion earnestly and respectfully recommend to the  
Congress of the U. S. that the bill introduced in the  
House of Representatives providing for the retire-  
ment of enlisted men of the U. S. Army at the end  
of twenty years for those who have served one year  
or more during the War of the Rebellion, and at the  
end of twenty-five years for all other enlisted men,  
be passed.

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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that  
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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THE instincts of our common humanity would  
prompt universal sympathy with any one who was  
made the subject of a blow so cruel as that which  
has fallen upon the Secretary of the Navy. How  
much more, then, when the victim is one so widely  
known, so universally and so justly held in honor;  
not less for his personal character than because of  
his high station. Mr. Tracy needs no assurance  
that the expressions of sympathy coming to him  
from those Navy officers who are in more im-  
mediate relations to him reflect the sentiment of an  
entire Service. Willingly would those who know  
him lighten his heavy burden if they could. How  
general is the sympathy this calamity has awakened  
is shown by the resolutions passed by the Legisla-  
tures of New York and Virginia and by the Interna-  
tional American Conference; by the despatches of  
condolence so promptly despatched by the Queen  
of England, the King of Italy, and the Lord Mayor  
of London.

THE stand taken by the last Administration  
against the promotion of officers found incapaci-  
tated for service on the active list, will probably  
not be adhered to by the present authorities, or, at  
any rate, it is not likely that there will be any fixed  
rule on the subject. If, for instance, a highly mer-  
itorious officer reaches the promotion period within  
a reasonable time after being recommended for re-  
tirement, his promotion will be granted him before  
retirement. If, on the other hand, a sick officer  
has been carried along on the rolls, on suffrage, as  
it were, for an indefinite period, he will be retired  
without regard to his time for promotion. Had  
they intended to follow out the policy of the last  
Administration, they would have retired one of the  
following officers, who have been on the eve of  
promotion for some time: 1st Lieuts. Edward  
Lynch, 8th Inf.; Wm. W. Tyler, 13th Inf.; and  
Frank H. Barnhart, 18th Inf. The vacancy exist-  
ing at the present time on the limited retired list  
will probably be filled by Lieut. Col. George A.  
Forsyth, 4th Cav.

If each important military post throughout the  
country does not have a gymnasium, an amusement  
and library room, and a canteen, it will not be the  
fault of Secretary of War Proctor and Maj. Gen.  
Schofield, who are working zealously to that end in  
concert with Adjutant General Kelton.

LIEUTENANTS ROBT. ALEXANDER, F. S. Wild and  
Lunsford Daniel, we congratulate you on the suc-  
cess of your aspirations, and wish for you a suc-  
cessful future in your military career.



## OPENING THE RETIRED LIST.

THE most important military measure yet reported from either of the military committees is the Cutcheon bill, No. 474, transferring from the limited to the unlimited retired list all officers who have reached the age of 64. This legislation was first suggested in the JOURNAL a year or two ago, and has the support of all the War Department authorities and many other prominent Army officers. Action upon the bill by the committee at this time secures an advanced position on the calendar, which is being rapidly laden down with measures from other committees. This gives it an excellent prospect of passage.

The delay in getting other important military measures on the calendar suggests the probability that this may be the only bill of a general character affecting the commissioned force of the Army that will go through during the present session. Even this small mite will be accepted. It is a good deal better than nothing, and the Service will be duly thankful. In the event of the passage of the bill 89 vacancies would be created at once by the transfer of the following officers from the limited to the unlimited list, who are now upward of 64 years of age:

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, 65; John C. Robinson, 72; Brig. Gen. Thos. J. Wood, 68; Benj. W. Brice, 83; Philip St. G. Cooke, 80; Jos. Holt, 82; Edward D. Townsend, 72; Montgomery C. Meigs, 73; Nathan W. Brown, 71; Daniel H. Rucker, 79.

Colonels Hannibal Day, 85; Moses B. Walker, 70; Henry B. Carrington, 66; Oliver L. Shepherd, 74; Lawrence P. Graham, 75; Samuel H. Starr, 79; Robt. L. Kilpatrick, 64; Andrew J. McNett, 67; Isaac V. D. Reeve, 76; Robt. S. Granger, 73; Abner Doubleday, 70; Geo. W. Cullum, 81; James V. Bonford, 73; Robt. H. K. Whiteley, 81; Horace Brooks, 75; Jos. J. Reynolds, 68; Jos. Roberts, 75; Thos. G. Piche, 63; P. R. De Trobriand, 73; De Lancey Floyd Jones, 65; Innis N. Palmer, 66; Edmund Schriver, 77; Stewart Van Vliet, 74; John E. Smith, 73; Thos. L. Crittenden, 71; P. V. Harner, 74; Granville O. Haller, 71; Franklin F. Flint, 69; John M. Brannan, 70; Chas. L. Kilburn, 69; Wm. B. Royall, 65.

Professors Wm. H. C. Bartlett, 85; Henry L. Kendrick, 78. Lieut.-Colonels Daniel P. Whiting, 81; Dickinson Woodruff, 72; Aug. A. Gibson, 71; Samuel B. Harman, 69; Alex. Montgomery, 78; Levi C. Rootes, 80; Francis O. Wyse, 75; Joseph Stewart, 68; Henry Prince, 78.

Majors Henry B. Judd, 71; William Austine, 75; William F. Edgar, 68; Joseph H. McArthur, 64; William E. Prince, 73; Albert Tracy, 71; Joseph C. Clark, Jr., 64; Robert M. Morris, 66; Jacob E. Burbank, 67; Truman Seymour, 65; Robert C. Walker, 67; Thomas S. Dunn, 67; James M. Robertson, 72; Robert Nugent, 65; Henry A. Hambright, 71; James Belger, 73; Jos. H. Eaton, 74.

Captains Jos. L. Tidball, 65; John C. Symmes, 65; John S. Garland, 69; Chas. C. Churchill, 65; Alex. E. Drake, 69; Henry B. Hendershott, 66; A. E. Niles, 73; William Thompson, 76; Chas. E. Clarke, 74; Wm. McCleave, 67; Stephen G. Whipple, 64.

1st Lieutenants Edward Allsworth, 64; Gilbert S. Jennings, 72.

2d Lieutenant Michael Moore, 90. Chaplains Alex. Gilmore, 78; George P. Van Wyck, 68; G. Collins, 72; Moses J. Kelley, Thomas B. Van Horne, 68.

Little time would be lost in filling these vacancies. There are already 55 officers on the "awaiting retirement list" and with a number of officers on prolonged sick leave, but a few months would be required for retiring boards to complete the work necessary to fill the 89 vacancies. This would give considerable of a boom to promotion, and at the same time open up a good sized channel for introduction to the lower grades. There would be an opportunity for sixty or more appointments from civil life to the line of the Army. The retirement of the 55 officers already officially pronounced incapacitated, would create 42 vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenants and the majority of those to be examined will probably be line officers. The probabilities are that there will be nearly sufficient vacancies, including the 18 now existing, occurring between now and June next, to accommodate the coming graduating class, so that nearly all the vacancies occurring under the provisions of the Cutcheon bill could be filled from civil life. That the authorities have not filled any of the existing vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenants from this class of candidates, as originally intended, is understood to be due to the sanguine hopes entertained for the passage of the bill.

The following is a list of those who have already been found incapacitated by retiring boards and who are now awaiting retirement:

Med. Dept.—Majors B. E. Fryer and Wm. S. Tremaine, Capt. W. R. Steinmetz, J. W. Buell, J. V. De Hanne, F. W. Elsbrey, Victor Biart, Robt. W. Shufeldt and P. R. Brown.

Engineers—Capt. F. A. Hinman.

Chaplains—George G. Mullins, 25th Inf., and John V. Lewis, post chaplain.

4th Cav.—Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Forsyth, Capt. J. W. Martin and 1st Lieut. A. M. Patch.

2d Cav.—Capt. J. W. MacAdams and Thomas J. Gregg.

3d Cav.—Capt. Oscar Elting and Albert D. King and 1st Lieut. Geo. L. Converse.

5th Cav.—1st Lieut. L. S. Welborn and Jas. V. S. Paddock.

7th Cav.—Capt. Thos. M. McDougall and Lieut. H. J. Slocum.

8th Cav.—1st Lieut. Chas. H. Lester.

9th Cav.—1st Lieut. Geo. R. Burnett.

1st Art.—1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice.

1st Inf.—Capt. Leopold O. Parker.

3d Inf.—Capt. Wm. Krause.

4th Inf.—1st Lieut. R. H. Young and Lewis Merriam.

6th Inf.—1st Lieut. David L. Craft.

7th Inf.—1st Lieut. Francis Woodbridge.

8th Inf.—1st Lieut. Edward Lynch.

11th Inf.—Capt. Wm. N. Sage, Geo. G. Lott and Chas. F. Roe, and Lieuts. John J. Dougherty and Wm. H. Wheeler.

13th Inf.—1st Lieut. Wm. W. Tyler.

14th Inf.—1st Lieut. F. S. Calhoun.

18th Inf.—Capt. Geo. N. Bonford and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Barnhart.

19th Inf.—1st Lieut. Geo. K. Spencer and John A. Payne.

20th Inf.—Capt. Wm. R. Maize and 1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton.

21st Inf.—Capt. Edward B. Rheem and 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow.

25th Inf.—Capt. E. J. Stivers and 1st Lieut. Redmond Tully.

Signal Corps—2d Lieuts. Julius H. Weber and Robert G. Proctor.

## BATTLE SHIPS.

In transmitting to the Senate the report of the so-called Policy Board, the Secretary of the Navy took occasion to say that the Department did not share the doubts and apprehensions of the board as to the ability of the mechanical industries of the United States to meet the new demands of naval construction, but after repeated communications and conferences with leading firms, it is perfectly satisfied of the capacity of this country to complete the eight battle-ships the authorization of which the Department has recommended at the present session.

The Secretary quotes the recommendations of his annual report to show that of the vessels therein referred to 42 are now built or authorized. He says:

To bring this force up to the total suggested in the annual report would require the construction of 17 battle-ships, 12 coast defenders, and 39 unarmored vessels. The cost of this programme, covering fifteen years, would involve an annual appropriation for construction, including also ordnance, of about nine millions, or less than half the amount proposed by the programme of the McLean Board.

The Department can not state too explicitly that the suggestion for an ultimate force, expressed in its annual report and repeated here, is simply a general exposition of its views touching the problem of naval defence, considered in its completeness and entirety. This general suggestion was not made with any expectation or desire that the United States should at this time adopt or commit itself to an exactly defined policy reaching out so far into the future, it being assumed that each Congress will determine for itself the number of vessels to be authorized during its term, according to the conditions then existing.

The actual recommendations of the Department were, therefore, confined to what it deemed the urgent necessity of the present hour, namely, the construction of as large a number of battle-ships as might be conveniently undertaken at this time, having in view all the circumstances and conditions. This number it has fixed, after a careful consideration, at eight.

In his remarks before the Senate Committee, the Secretary stated in substance that the reason that 10,000 ton battle-ships are recommended is because it is impossible for us to compete with Europe in building 14,000 ton ships, if it were thought desirable to do so, "owing to the limitation in the depth of our harbors." It is his purpose to rely upon these heavy ironclads to protect our harbors against a blockade. He says: "Forts can not drive the blockading vessels away, nor can harbor-defence vessels, as we have understood that term, of the monitor class especially, or slow-going harbor-defence vessels, because all the fleet would have to do would be to move out of the way and avoid the contact for the time being; and their speed would so far exceed the speed of the ship of the monitor class that should go out to meet them that we would find them knocking at our harbors while our fleet was still pursuing them in the ocean."

The Secretary does not make it clear how the addition of speed would prevent the enemy from "knocking at our harbors while our fleet was still pursuing them in the ocean." The difficulty at sea is in finding an enemy. As there is never any difficulty in locating a harbor, those who trust to protecting it by cruising outside, in the hope of engaging the enemy, are decidedly at a disadvantage. This was illustrated during the last naval manoeuvres in British waters, where vessels belonging to

the same navy were matched against one another as equally as possible.

Aside from this, no argument has been presented sufficient to demonstrate the wisdom of investing large sums of money in a type of vessel which, as experience goes to show, has had its day. Previous to the invention of fire-arms, men encased themselves in armor. When it became evident that it would be impossible to move about in an armor heavy enough to stop a bullet, the armor defence was concentrated into a breast plate or cuirass. In the end even this was discarded, and men who had carefully protected themselves against the less powerful weapons, exposed themselves without attempt at protection against those of a far more deadly character. Our battleships are passing through the same stages of evolution, and it is obvious to unprejudiced observers that the recommendations of the Secretary are in favor of vessels that are either obsolete or rapidly becoming so. But we need not pursue this argument, for it is presented at length and very ably in the report of Secretary Chandler from the minority of the Senate Naval Committee. This we give in full elsewhere.

We do not know who is responsible for the ignorance of our monitors shown in the views presented to the Senate Committee on behalf of the Navy Department, but it is certainly very great. No better sea boats were ever put afloat than vessels of the monitor type with low free board. This is not a question of theory; it is a matter of absolute demonstration. As their author has said: They are life-boats on a large scale, which cannot perish in any hurricane or raging sea, provided there is water under their bottoms and their deck openings are properly closed. Ordinary vessels roll because the wave on the weather side, impeded by the hull, rises to a greater altitude than on the opposite side. In the case of the monitor the wave can rise only sixteen inches, after which it mounts the deck and force of gravity bears down the hull and checks the tendency to roll. The projecting side armor, for obvious reasons, also assists powerfully in preventing rolling. The pitching from the same cause is less in the monitors than in other vessels. So far from it being true that it is more difficult to fight the monitors in a sea way than other vessels, the case is just the reverse. Has the Secretary ever examined the testimony on this point of the officers who took the *Monadnock* around Cape Horn to California?

It was the fortune of Admiral John Rodgers to command a monitor during an unusually heavy gale, and his testimony in favor of its qualities is enthusiastic and without qualification. The sea "was about thirty feet high," he said, "but the behavior of the vessel was easy, buoyant, and indicative of thorough safety. Her movements filled me with admiration. I saw everything to admire, and nothing to improve. The waves rolled furiously across the deck. Instead of spending their force against the side, as in an ordinary vessel, they swept harmlessly by."

Admiral Shufeldt in his testimony before the Senate Committee says:

After an experience of a good many years at sea I feel that I ought to say, first, in regard to the monitors, that I think they can go to any part of the world and fight at sea as well as any battleship that I have ever met or have ever seen. First, because they have very much more stability. Of course, if there is a very heavy sea on, neither the monitor nor the battleship can fight. If they can, it will be the first time I have ever known it. In the case of a ship rolling 40 degrees, the battleship Mr. Tracy proposes probably would be just as difficult to work her battery as the monitor, whereas the monitor will be rolling only a very few degrees and would have very much more stability on that account. I think the monitor can go to sea anywhere, and I do not see any reason why you cannot give her a coal endurance. I know that the *Monitor* has not the coal endurance, and I know the *Puritan* has not the coal endurance, but in building new ships I do not see why you cannot give them the coal endurance. I believe that the American system, which is the monitor system, is the best in the world. You can improve upon the monitor system as much as you like. There is another point in regard to the monitor; that having a low free board and only two turrets, she can approach an enemy with much greater impunity than one of the high free board ships. She cannot be seen in a dark night. She could approach almost like a torpedo boat on our coast. Supposing an enemy to be anchored upon the coast. Two or three monitors could attack her, and they might easily avoid observation, because nothing would be above water except the two turrets.

This is sound sense, and Congress will do well to give more heed to it than to the anonymous "experts" who have convinced the Navy Depart-



ment that the "fixed type of battleship utilizes and preserves all the essential qualities of the monitor," and that "it is the monitor enlarged and improved, and it has great superiority over the monitor as a sea-going ship." The essential qualities of the monitor are, first, low free board, which secures stability by avoiding all resistance to the impact of the waves, permitting them to roll unobstructed over the deck. Next, a revolving turret admitting of an all round fire and offering the maximum of resistance with the minimum of exposed surface. What is the "fixed type of battleship" here spoken of that enlarges and improves upon these qualities?

THE Philadelphia Press has recently been interviewing the recruiting officers at Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Chicago, etc., to ascertain "why soldiers desert," and the conclusions arrived at by the experts employed are summarized as follows: "Most applicants are too careless to make thorough inquiry, and when they get to active duty become dissatisfied at the small portion of their time which is devoted to military duty and the large portion which must be given to other work. There is nothing to show that applicants are deceived by recruiting officers; but it is evident that the most attractive side of Army life is kept well before the would-be recruit. The interviews with soldiers who have seen service indicate that the greatest cause for desertion is the general objection to manual labor and menial work, with or without extra pay. There is nothing developed in the inquiry to show unfairness on the part of recruiting officers or imposition on the part of commanding officers. The practice of using soldiers for all sorts of work is of long custom, and is allowed by the Army Regulations. The fault, if any exists, is in the system by which a man is enlisted to be a soldier and spends most of his time as a day laborer, stableman, gardener, or dish-washer in an Army post kitchen."

THE publication of Gen. Merritt's report of work done in the last encampment, should open the eyes of the authorities to the necessity for some system by which the greatest good can be accomplished in the time allotted. In Gen. Merritt's case nothing was done that could be done in garrison, and a perusal of his valuable report, and the practical exercises, are of value to the Army. Again, in some departments, not enough men are left to properly guard posts or property. Gen. Merritt left a complete organization at each post. Now that this system is established let some fixed rules be given, so that proper instruction may be given, and no time be wasted in brigade and division drills, which, with our improved fire arms, would not be executed on the field of battle.

THE bill introduced last week by Representative Cutcheon increasing the number of majors in the Pay Department to 36, and providing for monthly payments in the Army, has the support of a number of Army officials, including the Secretary of War and Paymaster-General Rochester. Several influential persons, being hopeful of securing commissions should the bill become a law, are also doing considerable active work to secure its passage. A similar measure will be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hawley. Should the legislation be secured the number of paymasters would be increased by five, thus making it practicable to pay the entire Army monthly.

A VAST number of gross and inexcusable errors on the part of the proof-readers of the Government printing office is causing a delay in the issue of the Army Register for 1890 far beyond what was reasonably expected. The proof has been revised no less than three times already, and the last copies received are still far from correct. At the present rate of progress the year will be one-fourth gone before the new Register makes its appearance.

GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. A., in a recent Court-martial case pertinently says: "The court in passing sentence evidently took into consideration the drunken condition of the accused, which he took the pains to prove in defence. Drunkenness, an offence in itself, should never be accepted by a court in extenuation of a crime, but rather as an aggravation and punished accordingly."

If the daily papers are to be believed, then Governor's Island, N. Y. H., is destined to be the future landing place for immigrants. But there are many sceptics, and the end is not yet.

OUR Army and Navy officers seem to take as naturally to literature as a duck does to water, and are illustrating the might of the pen in a way that makes a professional jealous, and shows how wide is the interval dividing us from the days when arms and literature were supposed to be incompatible and every one who could read was accounted a clerk. In the last number of that excellent periodical, the "Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association," appear Colonels E. V. Sumner, A. K. Arnold and R. P. Hughes; Capts. R. A. Williams, A. G. Forse, W. P. Hall and Jos. Garrard; Lieuts. W. Baird, H. T. Allen; E. F. Wilcox, W. E. Wilder, John W. Carson, Jr., John J. Pershing, M. F. Steele, W. E. Shipp, W. A. Holbrook. In the last number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" we have articles by Gen. Howard and Gibbon; Col. Richard I. Dodge; Lieut.-Cols. W. R. King and S. M. Mansfield; Maj. W. L. Haskin; Capt. John G. Bourke, Samuel M. Mills and Charles King, Lieuts. S. M. Foote and Odon Gurovits. Admiral Porter, Capt. W. J. Sampson, Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske also contribute to give a nautical flavor to this number. The "United Service" for February has papers by Col. H. W. Closson and Albert G. Brackett, Capt. Edward Field and Charles King, and Lieut. A. C. Sharpe of the Army, Medical Director Shippen and Lieut. F. S. Bassett of the Navy, and Lieut. W. D. Smith, Rev. M. Col. John M. Wilson, if he does not write, is made the occasion of writing in others, and an interesting biography of his accompanies the admirable likeness, which calls out for the frontispiece, "Adsum."

THE Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, through Mr. Manderson, himself an old soldier, has reported in favor of allowing "the distinctive badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion, respectively, to be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organizations in their own right." They give a history of the several Army societies, the Cincinnati, 1783; Aztec Club, 1847; N. Ass. Vet. Mexican War, 1866; Loyal Legion, 1865, and Grand Army of the Republic, 1866. The Committee says: "Membership in any of them is a great honor, service to the country in her hour of need lying at the foundation of all of them." "The nation has nothing to fear from their teachings, and their aims are so noble and patriotic that good only can result from their maintenance." "The Grand Army of the Republic seems to contain all of good that is to be found in the other organizations, and has within it many elements that mark it as the greatest and best of all the military orders known to the Republic. It is understood that there are one or two other military societies of similar character and objects, the members of which desire to receive the benefits of the privilege proposed to be extended by the resolution, and your committee have, therefore, stricken out the clause in title and body of the resolution as originally introduced naming five societies, inserting language to make it general in scope and application."

In what we have said on the subject of the choice that is likely to be made to fill the position of Paymaster General, we have simply given the information we received. Some of our readers, whose sympathies are warmly interested in this contest, are disposed to confound the statement of a fact with the expression of an opinion. The announcement that under the operation of law General Rochester is to retire at a given date can hardly be interpreted as an expression of desire on our part that he should retire: as little does our statement that the indications point to the selection of a particular officer as his successor indicate our wishes in the matter. The result may show that we were mistaken as to the fact, for it is always extra hazardous to determine in advance what appointment the President will make to fill a vacancy. He might change his mind even after the matter had been decided. Such things have happened. At all events, we are quite content to be relieved of the responsibility resting upon the Chief Magistrate of selecting from so many competent officers.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that the post surgeons should be required to notify the chaplain, if one is at the post, or any minister in the vicinity where a man is lying seriously ill, that the men should be given an opportunity to visit their sick comrades if their condition admits, and that hospital stewards should be courteous in their replies, for information as to the condition of any patient in the hospital,

THE U. S. Senate has ratified the tripartite treaty concerning Samoa, negotiated at Berlin between England, Germany and the United States, by a large majority, only twelve voting in the negative. This confirmation of the agreement has been made the occasion for the exchange of congratulations between the authorities of the German Empire and our representative at Berlin. Senator Edmund sought to secure, in advance of the ratification of the treaty, the passage of a resolution declaring our title to the land secured for a coaling station at Pago Pago. His colleagues did not seem to think it was required, and the resolution was not adopted.

ONE of the big ships of the British Navy recently ran across a derelict lumber ship in the Channel, and, after failing to get it in tow, determined to blow it up with shells, to get it out of the way of commerce. The great guns were fired at her for a long time, but the vessel refused to be torn to pieces by the terrible missiles in a fashion that was truly mysterious until the next day, when the derelict went ashore of her own accord, and it was found that not one of the shells had struck her. We commend this bit of nautical experience to those gentlemen whose theories of naval construction appear to be based upon the assumption that every bullet has its billet.

REFERRING to the prospect for a general amnesty for deserters from the Army, a "special" to the *Globe-Democrat* says: "The spirit of reform is at work. There is a just man in the White House. A humane man at the head of the War Department, the Major-General is neither hide-bound nor a martinet, but keenly alive to the opportunities for improving the Service, the new Adjutant-General is heartily in accord with the Secretary and the General in their liberal ideas, and, finally, Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has, with characteristic energy, taken hold of the legislation deemed necessary."

THE test case of Captain Pullman, Quartermaster's Department, in the matter of cadet longevity allowance is still pending in Comptroller Glickerson's office. It is understood that an argument for a rehearing will be made before the Comptroller by Judge S. F. Pettis, who is conducting the case in behalf of the claimant, if he is supported by other officers who are classed with Captain Pullman as having received a portion of their claim under the Morton decision.

THE garrison at Fort Leavenworth is too easily commotioned, if the *Kansas City Times* is correct in saying that considerable commotion has been created there by a report that Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. Hall, 6th Inf., A. A. I. G., Department of Arizona, has been ordered before a retiring board. He was relieved from duty on a retiring board at Los Angeles because of his frequent absences on inspection duty.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter bears the stamp of sincerity, says: "Two-thirds of the Army are Roman Catholics, and would attend the Services of that Church if the opportunity was afforded them. But all the chaplains (with one exception) are Protestants, and while they complain that the men don't attend Services, they never take into account that the men desire the Services of their own Church."

THE *New York Herald*, while it heartily commends Secretary Tracy for his efforts to give us a Navy commensurate with national pride and honor, yet "would deplore any attempt to convert the United States into a first class naval power, because it would be as impolitic as it is unnecessary."

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. H. M. Chittenden, C. E., Omaha, will survey the boundaries of Fort Riley. The leave of Capt. Henry Metcalfe, O. D., is extended to March 1. Lieut. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav., now on leave in Washington, will conduct recruits from New York City to Dept. Missouri and then join his troop. The leave of Capt. Chas. P. Eagan, C. S., is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

#### REVENUE MARINE.

The Board of Trade at New London, Conn., has passed resolutions recommending the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy, and urging the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote for the passage of said bill.

Anent the charges against Capt. M. A. Healy, U. S. R. M., by the citizens of San Francisco, of cruelty to seamen, the *Buffalo Express* says: "Whatever may be said against a Court martial as a means of justice, the practice in the Revenue Marine is far worse. There is no provision in the Revenue Marine Service for trial by Court-martial. The Secretary of the Treasury usually refers all such cases to the Chief of the Revenue Marine Division, who either recommends action or pigeon-holes the papers. The case of Capt. Healy would receive a thorough and severe investigation had it occurred in the Navy. It is another argument in favor of transferring the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy Department, or intrusting its sea-patrol duties wholly to the Navy."

The Newport Business Men's Association has passed resolutions favoring the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy, as proposed in Senate bill 305.

Lieut. Fingar, of the Revenue Service, has been down with the grip, but is now recovering.



## JOHN ERICSSON, THE ENGINEER.

(From the Article in Scribner's Monthly for February by W. C. Church.)

If we think of the locomotive we remember George Stephenson, who died forty-one years ago, but we do not realize that we have had with us until within a year a man who contested with Stephenson the honors of the first locomotive competition in October, 1829, and who, according to contemporary accounts, surpassed Stephenson's "Rocket" with his "Novelty," steaming over 30 miles an hour. We remember the *Monitor*, but how few understand that the great feat of delivering that vessel within 100 days from the signing of the contract for her, was only possible because Ericsson had previously in other numerous vessels developed the revolutionary ideas embodied in the first turreted ironclad. We recall the calorific engine, with a vague impression that it was not successful. How many know that before the contest in Hampton Roads had made the name of Ericsson famous, that engine was in such extensive use that \$25,000 were paid in a single year for royalties upon those sold, and it opened a new era of mechanical enterprise, creating a demand for small-power engines, which is still supplied by hot-air engines of Ericsson's invention? We remember, possibly, that the Mechanics' Institute, in 1840, bestowed its chief prize upon Ericsson for the best model of a steam fire engine, but we do not remember that as early as 1839 fires were extinguished in London with an engine of his invention, that another was sent to France, a third furnished to the Liverpool docks, and a fourth—of elegant workmanship—to the King of Prussia, Frederick William I.

While his eagerness for instruction was exceptional, and his capacity for absorbing knowledge unusual, Ericsson's opportunity for acquiring it was a rare one for that time and place—indeed, for any time and place—combining as his study did the practical and the theoretical. He learned thoroughly the art of presenting his ideas through the medium of mechanical drawings, without the aid of models. To a friend who once said to him, "It is a pity you did not graduate from a technological institute," Ericsson replied, "No, it was very fortunate. Had I taken a course at such an institution I should have acquired such a belief in authorities that I should never have been able to develop originality and make my own way in physics and mechanics, as I now propose to do." "The end," writes this friend, Count Rosen, in the letter from which I quote, "has proven your words true." \* \* \*

As a child Ericsson was impatient of routine. When scarcely out of leading-strings he made himself the victim of family discipline by stubbornly insisting upon going around on all fours, in a manner peculiar to himself, and which nursery tradition could not tolerate. When it came to learning the alphabet, he understood at once that the characters shown him were symbols, and was soon discovered busied with a sharp stick, drawing in the sand of the lake beach, bordering the little home-stand, signs which he proposed to adopt as a substitute for the Swedish alphabet. The discipline to which this eccentricity thus early subjected him was but a prophecy of the opposition following him to the end of his long life, and which would have daunted a spirit less determined and aggressive. Commenting on a photograph, he once said: "The form of the forehead indicates that the man will see things as they are, and not as they ought to be, a circumstance that will remove obstacles from his path through life." It was this prophetic instinct toward things as they should be that kept Ericsson himself at war, so much of the time, with received opinions on engineering subjects. Had he been content to walk in the regulation ways, or wandered only a little outside of them, he might have plodded on his path through life to high positions, and secured the approval of professional opinion, instead of antagonizing it.

Still, his natural disposition toward revolutionary change was so controlled by sound judgment, and finally by ripened experience, that in the maturity of his powers that most eminent authority on engineering subjects, John Bourne, of London, said with equal truth and force, "that in all the attributes of mechanical genius, in originality of conception, joined with chastened sobriety of judgment, in penetrating analysis of the conditions to be fulfilled, and in skilful adaptation of means to the ends to be attained, no engineer who has appeared since the days of Watt and Murdoch is comparable to John Ericsson. Every department of engineering art is stamped with the record of his triumphs." \* \* \*

Sailing (in 1826) with his friend Count von Rosen, in Portsmouth Harbor, their attention was directed to the fine proportions of the British men-of-war then in sight. Speculating upon the evidence these vessels gave of naval strength, so far exceeding anything that Sweden could hope to rival, Ericsson said: "I have in my mind the idea of a vessel which it is possible for Sweden to build; and which would render these wooden walls of England of no avail against her."

"Hush!" exclaimed Rosen, "if they hear you say this, they will banish you from England."

This was the voice of prophecy, and the future

showed how truthfully Rosen drew the horoscope of the man whose life was to be one long antagonism with routine, and whose destiny it was to compel England twice to reconstruct the naval establishments in which were centred her pride and her hopes. \* \* \*

It is said that Ericsson did not invent the screw, but it is certain that when his first screw-vessel was presented in 1838 for the inspection and approval of the Admiralty Lords—supposed to represent the nautical wisdom and experience of the most nautical nation in the world—it was condemned, not because it was not new, but because it was declared to be impracticable. Ericsson did not discover the screw, because it had often been suggested and experimented with under various forms, but he did work out successfully the problem of screw propulsion, apply the screw to forty-one vessels on this side of the Atlantic before it had passed beyond the stage of experiment in England, and finally compel the Privy Council of England, by granting an extension of his patent, and the Admiralty, by paying him an award for its use, to acknowledge that he certainly did invent a screw. When marine wisdom shall have settled, by concurrence of opinion, what is the best form, and what the best application of the screw, it will be time enough to consider how much advance has been made upon the ideas of John Ericsson.

## ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO.

THE Chicago Herald, in an illustrated article descriptive of the personnel, etc., of the Hdqrs. Division of the Missouri in that city, says: There is precious little red tape around Crook's headquarters, and none whatever of that military exclusiveness which is so often exasperating to the ordinary civilian doing business with the Army. The doors are all wide open, and the visitor simply walks in. He doesn't see anybody in uniform. Everybody from Gen. Crook down is in citizen's dress. No orderly, no messenger, no formality of any kind. If you don't interrupt the general in the midst of a good story he will be very glad to see you and tell you so most cordially. Everybody that knows General Crook knows that he is a typical American and a democrat, and that some spirit of democracy pervades his whole headquarters.

The Herald writer, looking over the roster, was deeply pained to observe that no chaplain was detailed for duty at headquarters. Col. Corbin said that was indeed a significant omission and one that has often caused him deep regret, but there seemed no help for it. So long as Colonel Stanton, the paymaster, however, was on duty the absence of a chaplain was not so seriously felt. Colonel Stanton's example was one that exerted a wide and potent influence. The younger men of the staff could not, under the influence of that example, and in daily association with so exemplary an officer as Colonel Stanton, lead other than lives of honor, patience and Christian fortitude.

The officer longest in continuous service at headquarters is General Robert Williams, the Adjutant-General. He is well known in Chicago society, and from his having married the widow of Stephen A. Douglas his name is well remembered throughout the country. The general is a very quiet and studious man and is a thoroughly accomplished officer.

Everybody that is anybody knows Lieut.-Col. Corbin, who is General Williams' assistant. Corbin is in every public enterprise of whatever nature, and in it up to his eyes.

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, paymaster, is another distinguished officer of the Division staff. Stanton's friends are pushing him for Paymaster-General of the Army in place of General Rochester, about to be retired. Major Stanton has a big military record as an Indian fighter, and also during the war. "Daddy Stanton"—as he is affectionately termed from Salt Lake City to either ocean—is as tender-hearted as a woman and as jovial as any man living. He probably has a larger circle of attached friends than any man of his age—he is fifty-five—in the country. Whenever there is any powder to be burned Major Stanton audits his cash accounts, turns his public funds into a depository, looks his safe, hands his keys over to his clerk, and departs for the front. He never returns to the security of his office so long as there's and fighting or campaigning going on.

Captain C. P. Miller, Quartermaster's Department, specially detailed to superintend the construction of the buildings at Fort Sheridan, has a most congenial task.

Capt. Phil Reade, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, came from an old Massachusetts family, and on the breaking out of the civil war served as a volunteer on secret service duty at Baltimore, Norfolk, Yorktown and Newbern. In 1864 he was appointed a cadet at West Point and in February, 1867, was honorably discharged. Three months later he was made 2d lieutenant of the 3d Infantry. In 1878 he was promoted to 1st lieutenant and in November last was made captain.

## GOVERNOR'S ISLAND TIME.

"EVERY watch and clock on Governor's Island is regulated by the Western Union ball time," remarked an officer of the 5th Art. the other day. "When Major Wallace F. Randolph, Inspector of Rifle Practice on Gen. Howard's staff, was in command of this post he conceived and put in operation a plan which brought the 'time' of the island down to a fine point. Major Randolph directed that each day, just before noon, two enlisted men should be stationed at a point commanding an unobstructed view of the tower of the Western Union Building. One of these was the post bugler, the other a trained signalman, equipped with a powerful field glass. The non-commissioned officer was required to keep his glass fixed upon the time ball. The instant it dropped he gave the signal to the bugler, who stood in readiness, and the latter immediately sounded the specified call, which was heard all over the island, and forthwith there was a general consultation and adjustment of watches and clocks. The record is regularly posted on the

bulletin at the guard's quarters, and the tabulated statement in the Post Adjutant's office affords a highly interesting exhibit. Governor's Island is the only military station in the country where official time is established by bugle."—New York Times.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## SOME OBSERVATIONS ABROAD.

ON a visit to Europe an American is at once struck by the amount of military talk and the exhibition of military force. In scarcely any of the large manufacturing centres are the least of the interests those of some branch of military supply. Newcastle, with its famous "Elswick Works" of Sir Wm. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., with their thousands of workmen (in all branches over 12,000), is a most interesting place. Stretching along the banks of the Tyne in their vast yards, are built both ships and guns. In these works were fabricated the great 110-ton guns, the discussion of the merits of which has caused such excitement among ordnance experts, and rather confounded the advocates of the "built up" system of guns. At these works one may constantly see in course of construction heavy ordnance of all calibres and weights, rapid firing guns, machine guns, stationary and disappearing carriages, projectiles, etc. The magnificent war ship *Victoria* was built at these yards, and last summer I saw an Italian war vessel of their construction receiving at their wharves her guns and ammunition. One of the best experts in gunnery in Europe is connected with these works—Capt. Noble, who is also credited lately with having invented a smokeless powder for heavy ordnance. Birmingham, which has long been noted for its production of arms and ammunition, has lately received a valuable acquisition in the new "Gatling Arms and Ammunition Company," the same concern that last year purchased the European rights and franchises of the "Gatling Gun" from the parent company in this country. With a capital of nearly \$2,000,000, they have a magnificent property near the city of Birmingham, three miles from its centre, contiguous to railways. This gives them great advantages in freight, coal, etc. A complete ammunition plant was already on the premises, constructed and arranged on the Woolwich system, according to plans, as to safety and security, required by acts of Parliament. These buildings, with the commodious brick shops for the manufacture of Gatlings and appurtenances, offices, etc., number fifty-seven, and others are in the course of construction. The grounds comprise 38 acres. Ample magazines, especially constructed for powder, and finished ammunition are also on the premises. A rifle range of 1,000 yards is also included, equipped with chronograph, butts, mantlets, etc.

The company are now making Gatlings for several of the European governments, notably some for Denmark for tower defences, and which were the only guns that would fill the requirements of that government, their engineers wishing a gun that could be mounted close under the turret roof, so close that no gun that was fed from the top could be placed. The Gatling met this requirement and filled the bill by placing their positive (Acclies) feed on the side of the piece. They are beautiful guns, and do great credit to the engineer of the gun department, Mr. J. George Acclies, so long with the Gatling Gun Co. of Hartford, as their European expert. The company also make all classes of ammunition, having supplemented that part of their plant with the best and improved American machinery, this department being under the supervision of Mr. Isaac Bradley, late of the U. M. C. Works at Bridgeport, Conn. They are making large amounts of ammunition for the British Government, and have a large order for pistols from an Eastern government.

France has also had a successful and satisfactory trial of improved Gatlings, and a large order from that nation is in immediate prospect. Italy also wants some Gatlings, and a recent trial of the most exhaustive kind resulted satisfactorily. The Gatling in Europe is well up to the front, as it always has been. The English Government has recently ordered these works to adapt one of the earliest models of the Gatling to the improved feed, and it has been done with perfect success. This will lead to a reconstruction of all old models of the Gatling in the possession of the British authorities, making in reality of those on hand modern guns. The temporary "spurts," as it were, made by other machine gun concerns have died out, as it is quite evident they cannot get rid of the admirable record of the "Gatling," it being the only gun that has been proved actually equal to service.

Apropos of ammunition, it does not look much like an immediate change of calibre abroad, at least by England, when it is not three months since the British War Office invited proposals for thirty millions of cartridges of present calibre. I can give you but few of the many things of interest one hears in military matters abroad. Our country and its military and naval doings are watched closely. I heard much talk of the increased activity in our naval and military matters. The vigorous policy of making a new Navy was very freely spoken of as an evidence of intention and ability to look after our own interests. In fact, one has to go abroad to learn what opinions foreigners have of us. I only wish more of our legislators would do more of it. I saw Sen. Butterworth of Ohio and some other M. C.'s over there. Let more of our lawmakers and public men go across the sea and study the opinions of Europeans in reference to us and our possibilities and capabilities, and there is not much doubt they will see the wisdom of speedy and ample legislation to facilitate all that is needed for national defence on land and sea.

A SERIES of volumes on masters of the art of war, written by Colonel Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. A., will be brought out by Houghton, Mifflin and Co., the first "Alexander the Great," being announced for Feb. 15.

\* \* To defend a bridge, one must choose one of two positions. The first, as near as possible to the bridge, so as completely to command the opposite bank; the second, more in the rear, so as to throw back the enemy when debouching from it.—Jones.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

## NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S.

THE convention of the National Guard Association of the United States began in Washington, D. C., Feb. 5. In opening the proceedings Gen. Wingate, the President, said:

GENTLEMEN: We meet upon this, the Sixth Convention of our Association, with the brightest prospects for the future. For the first years after our organization in 1879 it was a hard up-hill fight, in which we had to contend not only against direct opposition but against a harder antagonism—apathy and indifference. But within the last few years, I am glad to be able to state that a decided change has taken place, and since our last convention in 1885 we have been able to induce Congress to increase the annual appropriation for the militia from the \$200,000 fixed in 1866 by Jefferson to \$400,000. This favorable disposition is steadily growing, and in view of the fact that the increase in population has been seven-fold since the time of Jefferson, and as the Secretary of War forcibly states in his annual report the appropriation now only amounts to \$3.75 per man for the 106,500 men of the National Guard. It is generally admitted to be grossly inadequate.

The articles that have been written in various publications by leading soldiers and statesmen have evidently impressed upon the people and the press of the country its defenceless condition and the absolute need of organizing the National Guard of the States into an efficient military force, upon which the nation could rely in time of war and its right to claim aid from the nation which it is to defend. The splendid exhibition which was made by the National Guard in the great Centennial parade in New York and the promptness with which they were assembled on the seacoast was a revelation to the country and has perhaps done more to elevate the service in popular estimation than anything else that has taken place in many years. In fact it has swept away the idea of the ancient militia of years gone by, whose spectre has been a more formidable antagonist to the modern military reformer than the organization itself was to the enemy.

Through these influences and to a large extent through the exertions of the members of this Association during the last twelve years in aiding to develop and popularize them, we now find practically for the first time a general disposition among the public and in Congress that the militia should be made thoroughly effective and that any legislation necessary for that purpose should be promptly passed, and above all that the annual appropriation for arms and equipments should not be less than a million dollars.

It has been well said by one of our leading officers that the assistance given by the Government to the militia is not in money, but in military supplies which remain the property of the Government and are regularly accounted for to it, and it is therefore far better that these should be issued to the militia for use, than to remain in the Government arsenals until they become obsolete.

The value of the services rendered by the National Guard of the various States is strikingly demonstrated by the reports made the different Adjutant-Generals, which have been received in response to our circulars, incomplete as they necessarily are. It is a surprise even to those who supposed they were familiar with such matters to find the great number of occasions upon which the State troops in time of peace have been called under arms to enforce the law and to protect the lives and property of the public.

It is a reproach to our system of government that men like these who leave their families and business at the call of duty, who endure service and suffer wounds and often death, usually without compensation, should be treated with the coldness and indifference which is their usual reward.

If, therefore, a wise, conservative, course is adopted and steadily pressed by the members of the Association and their friends there is but little doubt that important reforms can be accomplished at the present session of Congress.

Ten years ago the idea of having Regular officers detailed to do anything in connection with the National Guard of the States was bitterly opposed by both the National Guard and the Regulars. Yet now there is not a State encampment held at which a Regular officer is not present as inspector and adviser.

Smart, bright, practical officers are such as the National Guard needs and desires. If such as these are sent and they will recognize the difference between the men they are sent to and the recruits they have been accustomed to handle they will do a great deal of good and make many friends for themselves and for the Army.

About 100 delegates were present, representing 24 States and two Territories, and the District of Columbia.

On motion of Gen. Ordway a committee of five was appointed to recommend changes in the Henderson bill. Discussion showed that most of the delegates were of the opinion that if the bill became a law a sufficient number of men would volunteer to make a great success of the national encampment, though Wisconsin declared that she would not send a man. Adj. Gen. Peck, of Vermont, favored several camps instead of one.

The general consensus of opinion seemed to favor the presence of the Army officers at the encampments of the National Guard.

Capt. Dallinger, of Massachusetts, suggested the idea of having a Regular Army officer on the staff of every National Guard command. Gen. Shelton, of Minnesota, said that the presence of Army officers at the State encampments had proven of immense value.

Similar remarks were made by Gen. Bridges, of Massachusetts; Col. Kenny, of Delaware; Gen. Ayling, of New Hampshire; Col. Kopper, of New York; Gen. Hawkins, of Ohio, and others.

The following committees were appointed: On Legislation—Gens. Ordway, District of Columbia; Rice, Illinois; Jones, Alabama; Porter, New York, and Hastings, Pennsylvania.

Nominating Committee—Gens. Glein, North Carolina; Peck, Vermont; Kenny, Delaware; Cole, Nebraska, and Col. Kopper, New York.

The Committee on Legislation prepared a report which was adopted, and also a memorial to be presented to Congress urging the adoption of the Cutcheon Sea Coast Defence bill; the Hawley bill, opening the way for appointments in the Army to National Guardsmen, and the Henderson bill.

A review of the troops at Washington Barracks was ordered by the Secretary of War in honor of the delegates. Six batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer took part. A lunch followed.

## THE CREEDMOOR RIFLE RANGE.

THE commission authorized to purchase the Creedmoor rifle range, if a satisfactory agreement could be made, and 200 acres of ground back of the butte, visited the site last week and looked the place over. It found one serious obstacle which perhaps will prevent the transfer of the grounds to the State. A short distance behind the butte a high-

way runs. The 200 acres of ground the commission was authorized to purchase lies on the opposite side of the highway. As it is against the policy of the State to close any highway, the chances are against the purchase. Adj. Gen. Porter expressed himself thus:

"What earthly good would the 200 additional acres be with a highway dividing them from the site of the butte? It might happen, and no doubt would happen, that some one would pass over the highway while the troop were at practice and would get hit. The 200 additional acres could not prevent a traveller's getting hit."

## SOME COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following: Feb. 10.—Athletic games Co. D, 47th N. Y., at armory. Feb. 10.—Military and full dress reception, Battalion of State Fencibles, Phila., Pa. Feb. 14.—Review of the 7th N. Y., and presentation of badges at armory. Feb. 15.—Review and presentation of marksman's badges, 2nd N. Y., at armory. Feb. 18.—Entertainment and reception, Co. G, 15th N. Y., at Lyceum Opera House, 34th St., near Lexington Ave. Feb. 21.—Annual ball and review of 2d Battery at armory. Feb. 21.—Annual reception Non-Commissioned Officers' Association 13th N. Y., at armory. Feb. 21.—Review, presentation of badges and reception 2nd N. Y., at armory. Feb. 22.—Annual reception of Co. G, 7th N. Y. Feb. 24.—Annual drill and reception of Co. F, 47th N. Y., at the armory. March 1.—Joint athletic meeting Co. H, 71st N. Y., and American A. C. March 27.—Spring Athletic Games, 12th Regt., at armory. April 12.—Athletic games of 7th N. Y., at armory. Feb. 27.—Review of 13th N. Y., at armory.

## Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

The leading scores in the Smith and Wesson Revolver Match, out of a possible 50 points are—Corpl. F. S. Kennedy, F, 45; Lieut. S. W. Merritt, B, 42; Private A. Stein, C, 40.

There were 82 entries in this match, showing that the extraordinary interest already exhibited in revolver practice has been much enhanced by the handsome prizes offered by Messrs. Smith and Wesson. The first series of the match was commenced on Saturday, Jan. 25, and had to be continued till last Saturday P. M., on account of this unexpected number of competitors.

In subsequent competitions these scores are liable to be displaced, although for starters the scores are very fair. In the Handicap Rifle Match, which occurred Feb. 1, the winners and their scores were as follows:

	200	500	Ttl.	cap.	Net.
1. Private H. Melville, B....	28	34	62	0	62
2. Corpl. G. S. Towie, D....	31	33	64	3	61
3. Lieut. H. McLean, K....	31	33	64	5	60
4. Corpl. F. W. Pohle, D....	31	34	65	5	60
5. Corpl. J. H. Clark, B....	30	33	63	3	60

On Feb. 8 (this evening) the Le Rottulier Trophy is shot for. Every company has a team in as well as the F. S. and Co. C. S.

No. A. Capt. A. W. Cnover, will hold a reception at the armory on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12. Dancing at 9.30.

## Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

THE grand new armory of this regiment was formally opened, with becoming ceremony, on the evening of Jan. 30, 1890. The spacious edifice was a blaze of light and glory from top to bottom, and all parts visited by the great throng of people present. In securing this magnificent structure the Eighth has certainly been amply and deservedly rewarded for its long wait; and its new armory, with its many complete and common-sense details, it is safe to say, eclipses anything of the kind yet constructed.

The building, which is of Scottish baronial design mingled with 12th century Norman, is situated on the block bounded by 4th avenue, 94th Street, Madison avenue, and 95th street, and covers the easterly three-quarters of a block. It has a frontage of 201 feet 5 inches on 4th avenue, and runs back on 94th and 95th streets 330 feet 8 inches, and consists of two parts, directly connected—the main drill hall and the executive building. Space does not permit a description of the building, and a full realization of its grandeur can only be obtained by a visit to it. The arrangements for ventilation, company locker rooms, and the colonel's room are particularly good. The facilities each company have in its locker room for the care of clothing is very superior, and the furniture of each company room is also very appropriate and convenient, as is seen in the adjutant's office, colonel's room, and others. There is a large seating capacity in the drill hall and an extra stock of folding chairs. There is a rifle range in the basement, and provision has also been made for a bowling alley and billiard room. Col. Scott took a personal interest in the construction of the armory from the time ground was broken until the completion of the building, and watched its construction carefully, which secured a number of beneficial results. On the evening of celebration every available seat was taken, and many people were standing. A large number of military men from various quarters were present. Among the more prominent were—Brig. Gens. F. P. Earle and C. S. Robbins, and Col. P. H. Briggs, J. P. Story, and F. S. Collins, of Governor Hill's staff; Gen. G. W. Wingate, Col. J. P. Camp, Capt. J. P. Leo, N. B. Thurston, Col. A. Dubois, and Major W. V. King, 2d Regt.; Col. William Seward, Jr., Majors S. E. Japha, A. H. Doty, Surgeon and Capt. G. A. Lorrigan, 8th Regt.; Col. E. F. Gaylor and Capt. J. B. Christoffel, Jr., 47th Regt.; Col. F. Kopper, J. A. Denison, Lieut. Briggs, and ex-Adjutant Tilden, 71st Regt.; Adjutant C. A. Jewell and Lieut. F. A. Owen, 12th Regt.; Adjutant T. W. Sillocks, 2d Regt.; Capt. Kerr, 6th Regt.; Capt. D. Wilson, 2d Battery; Lieut.-Col. S. C. Clodrigde, 14th Regt.; ex-Capt. J. O. Johnson, 8th Regt., and many others. His Honor, Mayor Grant, had been invited to review the regiment, and owing to his being behind time the ceremony was somewhat delayed. Adjutant's call was sounded at 8.40; the formation was made in two minutes and fifty seconds; the equalization was eight commands of sixteen files front; Major C. H. Chauncey, Jr., being in charge. On the arrival of the Mayor some time after, the command was turned over to Col. Scott, who ordered the ranks opened for review. During the passing of the reviewing officer around the lines, the men were steady, and the command presented a very creditable appearance. In the passage the 2d and the 8th Companies took the honors, going by particularly good. After the final honors, a re-formation for dress parade was made, with Lieut. Colonel F. A. Schilling in command. In the manual by company that of the 8th was the best.

The ceremony being concluded, the guests were invited up stairs, where, in the commodious circular rooms of both the lofty towers, a bounteous collation was in waiting. The 8th was certainly a most generous host. Everybody was made to feel at home, and if they didn't this world is no place for them. Everything was managed on a system, and although the armory was crowded there was no confusion; everything ran smooth. After the special guests had been amply provided for, the boys of the regiment, with their female friends, wives and relatives, were invited to partake of the choice viands up in the star chambers; they did so, and none of it was wasted. With the eloquent music furnished by the regimental band hundreds of happy dancers enjoyed themselves until next day; and looking down on the dance from a window in the topmost story of the administration building it was a very pretty scene.

The 8th now starts on the year in possession of an armory

second to none—and after a long uphill fight. The first time the regiment was ever quartered together in one building was in the old Centre Market, at Grand and Centre sts. From there they moved into the armory in 23rd st., between 7th and 8th ayes., in 1871. The latter building was destroyed by fire Feb. 17, 1878, and the regiment lost everything except its colors. After the latter unfortunate event the regiment rented a hall for several years on 7th ave., between 24th and 35th sts., for its headquarters, which it paid for itself. Drills were held in the State arsenal. Later the State hired quarters for the regiment on the top floor of the dilapidated stage stable, 20th st. and 9th ave.; from there the regiment moved to the old armory of the 71st Regt., 35th st. and Broadway, and later to the Skating Rink, 104th st. and Lexington ave., which it was forced to evacuate some eight months before its new armory could be occupied, thus being practically eight months in the street, from which they marched into their present fine abode, fitted up with every improvement. The building could well be duplicated for future armories.

## Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

REVIEW by his honor, Mayor Hugh J. Grant: presentation of marksman and ambulance corps badges by Major Crocker, Brigade I. R. P.; dress parade and promenade concert by Gilmore's 22d Regiment band will take place at the armory on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26. Recruiting throughout the regiment is very active, notwithstanding a certain officer's unwise action tending to retard it by newspaper notoriety. The officers of the athletic association for the present year are as follows: President, Major W. R. Pryor, staff; vice president, Sergt. E. F. Tuers, Co. F; secretary, 1st Sergt. E. O. Berthoff, Co. C; treasurer, Q. M. Sergt. H. N. Noble, Co. G. The spring games will be held in the armory on Saturday evening, March 22. The association have a very handsome balance in the treasury, which will be used, together with the proceeds from coming games, towards fitting up the gymnasium in the new armory.

Co. F, on Jan. 1, 1890, had 95 men on its rolls against 50 on Jan. 1, 1889. During the latter year 52 men were recruited, an exceptionally fine showing, for which the company may justly feel proud. Battalion drills will start on March 3 and continue on each Monday and Friday nights.

Co. F have had the honor of winning the Belknap Trophy, representing the best percentage of recruiting and attendance for 1889 in the 1st Brigade. For attendance the company has 94 per cent., and a percentage of increase of 86 per cent.

## Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

THE regiment assembled in the armory on the evening of Jan. 31, for dress parade and review by Maj. Gen. Francis Sigel, late U. S. Volunteers, and a large concourse of people were present. The ceremonies were opened with a guard mount, Capt. W. R. Pettigrew was officer of the day; Capt. Christoffel, officer of the guard, and Lieut. Bishop, junior officer of the guard, which consisted of 24 files.

The entire ceremony was exceptionally well conducted. For review the formation was 9 commands of 16 files and line was formed in very good shape. At the command support arms from the commanders of the several companies, the 1st sergeant, and file closers remained at "a carry," instead of coming to a "support" in accordance with a decision rendered by the War Department and published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

When the ranks were opened, Gen. Sigel, accompanied by Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Frothingham, Major George L. Fox, Capt. Edward Annan, Jr., 2d Brigade, and Capt. E. P. Reichheim, 3d Missouri, made an inspection of the lines. The General saluted the colors. The regiment presented an excellent appearance; the lines were well dressed and the men steady. In the passage, the marching of the several companies and the salutes of the officers were very good. After line was reformed, Gen. Sigel addressed the regiment and said that a good soldier always makes a good citizen, but to be a good citizen, he must be a good American. The remarks were received with great applause by the audience.

The regiment was then dismissed and reformed for dress parade. The formation was slow, too much time being taken in counter-marching. The manual of arms was good and the entire ceremony a creditable one.

A reception followed, being in charge of the following: Capt. H. H. Quick, Capt. J. B. Christoffel, Jr., and Capt. F. F. Swamy. The turn out of the regiment was exceptionally good, and the large audience a most select one.

With their well known hospitality, the officers of the regiment invited their gentlemen guests together with their ladies to a liberal collation, where all were handsomely entertained. Among those present were: Gen. P. H. Briggs, Capt. Leigh, Maj. Fowler, Capt. E. P. Reichheim, who planted the colors of the 3d Missouri on the works at Pea Ridge, Ark., and many officers of the 2d Brigade.

## NEW JERSEY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL WM. S. STRYKER'S annual report for 1889 shows, according to the latest muster and inspection, the strength of the National Guard to be 335 commissioned officers and 4,013 enlisted men. This is an increase of nine officers and 294 men compared with previous year. Two new companies were formed and one company was disbanded. The State force now consists of 57 companies of infantry and two Gatling gun companies, organized into seven regiments and three battalions, and comprised in two brigades and one division. Gen. Stryker suggests the propriety of securing the services of a well-drilled soldier from West Point, who may spend his entire time in the armories, instructing the officers, witnessing the drill and making its intricacies easier to learn. "We will soon apply to the War Department," says the General, "for the issue of ordnance and the erection of a battery on the shore land at the State camp ground. What better instruction could be given to the officers and men of our gun detachments (152 soldiers in all) than to be sent to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, and to receive from experienced artillery officers at least two weeks' practice each year with heavy guns, so as to fit these intelligent, enthusiastic young men for effective duty in this arm of the Service?" Gen. Stryker favors the lengthening of the encampment period to 10 days, and the providing of armories in all the cities not now supplied. He recommends the formation of cadet corps, such as that now connected with the 4th Regt. in Jersey City. The 1st Battalion again leads in point of merit. Gen. Stryker and the other members of the staff speak in the highest terms of the work done by the militia during the past year.

## OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

MAJOR EDMUND C. BRUSH, 1st Art., Zanesville, has been elected lieutenant-colonel; Capt. O. J. Hopkins, of Battery D, Toledo, was promoted Junior major of the Artillery regiment.

The 13th Inf. is getting a new staff to fill the vacancies made by the resignation of the surgeon, Major Hall, of Springfield; Capt. Shellenberger, of Piqua, and Chaplain Mitchell, also of Springfield.

In this part of the State it is expected the work of the inspector, Colonel Burns, U. S. A., on duty in Ohio, will accomplish much in the way of weeding out incompetent officers and inefficient com-



mands by showing where they may be found. We have had only partial inspection for years, and this, we believe, will lead to the arrangement of the 12-company regiments so long expected and promised. Gen. Hawkins will be Adjutant General, and will accomplish any reform he undertakes.

Major A. L. Whitney of the 1st Regiment, has been unanimously elected lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. John Brenner of Co. C, same regiment, has been elected also by a unanimous vote, to be major of the 1st Regiment, O. N. G.

"Capt. James M. Burns, of the 17th Inf., U. S. A., has been detailed by the Secretary of War to service in Ohio, subject to the order of Gov. Campbell, until Oct. 1, 1890. Capt. Burns has been appointed by Gov. Campbell an additional aide-de-camp on his staff. Capt. Burns thereby becomes Assistant Inspector General and instructor in military science and tactics of the Ohio National Guard. Captain Burns' headquarters will be at the office of the Adjutant General Hawkins and his duties commence at once. He will be inspecting officer of the various companies of the Ohio National Guard."

## MINNESOTA.

The eleventh annual Convention of the National Guard Association of Minnesota was held in St. Paul on Jan. 21 and 22. Col. W. B. Bend, 1st Regiment, in the chair. There were present about 75 members, the Governor's staff, and several Regular Army officers.

Major Evan Miles, 3d U. S. Infantry, inspector of small arms for the Department of Dakota, read a paper on small-arms firing, on muskets, target practice and distances.

Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., in charge of small-arms practice for the Division of the Missouri, discussed the problem of small-arms practice. Capt. Reade deplored the fact that there is no target practice in some National Guard Associations. For instance, in Texas they offer as an excuse that they have no range. This was characterized as absurd. Target practice, if need be, may be had in a room 16 feet square. Marksmanship leads to the highest qualification of the soldier. The highest accomplishment is to know how to handle arms—how to shoot. Then followed a graphic description of the Guard in the different States.

Lieut. C. S. Williams, of the 1st Regiment, Minn., read a short paper upon small-arms practice, and then ensued a general discussion.

Adj. Gen. J. H. Mullen spoke of the meagreness of the State and National appropriations to sustain the Guard.

Col. Edwin C. Mason, 3d U. S. Infantry, read a paper general in its character. Yet he treated specifically of the science of war as taught by encampments. Col. Mason's paper provoked a spirited discussion. Capt. Bronson, of Stillwater, disparaged the plan developed by Col. Mason. He fancied that the regime is too severe for the members of the National Guard. Capt. Bronson advanced the theory that if the regime in the Regular Army was less rigid the public would not be staid in the face by a record of so many desertions. He advocated more liberality and more flexibility in the treatment of the regular soldier as well as the militiaman. Adj. Gen. Mullen followed in like strain.

Capt. Ives urged that the militia is just learning the rudiments of military science. In a general way he endorsed the theories and sentiments of Col. Mason's paper.

Capt. C. B. Davis, of St. Peter, was shocked by the sentiments expressed by Capt. Bronson and Gen. Mullen. He did not believe, he said, of making paper or mimic soldiers of the National Guard.

Capt. Bean saw much of the difficulty that the Guard has to contend with in the impetuous governmental appropriation. He commended the spirit and theory of Col. Mason's paper.

Capt. Bean asserted that Minnesota receives less aid in the way of equipments, etc., than any other State in the Union. He had also seen many of the crack regiments in the Regular Army in drill and dress parade, and he ventured to say that the Minnesota National Guard is their equal in every respect.

Col. Wright, of the 3d Regt., thought, in the event of the Guard being equipped the same as are the Regulars, there would be no serious drawbacks to camp work, and he believed the attendance would be quite large.

Col. Mason wished to speak for the Regular Army. He declared that the general public has but a meagre conception of the intelligence of the regular soldier. In reply to the reference made of the numerous desertions, he asserted that it is because the Army is cursed by a lot of repeaters—roundheads whose right place is in the penitentiary. They are the men who are continually in the guard house. Col. Mason spoke with great enthusiasm, and at considerable length.

A humorous paper by Col. Chas. McC. Reeve, of Minneapolis, on "Markers," was read, which kept the association in a roar of laughter from first to last.

Mr. G. S. Ives read an interesting paper on guard duty. Maj. C. M. Skinner made some recommendations regarding target practice, which were largely discussed. The recommendations of the Committee on Target Practice, presented by Capt. Skinner, was adopted, with the amendment that the "silhouette target be substituted for the B target in skirmish firing."

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Minnesota delegates to the convention of the National Guard Association to be held in Washington, Feb. 5, to endeavor to secure the universal adoption of Blunt's rifle practice.

The constitution was amended admitting to membership all who may be elected at any regular convention of the association, and Gen. George Crook, of the Division of the Missouri, Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, Col. Edwin C. Mason, Maj. Evan Miles, Capt. Phil. Reade, Capt. Joseph Hale and Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, U. S. A., were elected honorary members.

Captain Wilkinson, 3d U. S. Infantry, related a number of interesting anecdotes from his store of recollections. He also spoke of the advantages of sham battle, and announced that the tactics have recently been greatly changed. Many of the display movements have been abandoned, and a system which he was pleased to designate as "get there" had been substituted.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered the Regular Army officers who have participated in the convention. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: For President, Col. F. F. Wright, of the 3d Regiment; for Vice President, Major G. S. Ives, of the 3d Regiment; for Secretary, Lieut. E. Newsen, of the 1st Regiment; and for Treasurer, Capt. W. W. Price, of the 1st Regiment.

## GEORGIA.

At the recent meeting of the State Military Advisory Board at Atlanta it was decided that the State encampment be held in Augusta, commencing the third Monday in June. Half the State troops will go into camp for one week and the other half will take the field.

A subject which caused considerable discussion was the adoption of a State uniform. Many officers of the board were loath to give up the old gray.

The matter was finally settled by the adoption of the U. S. Army uniform. The men, however, in order to distinguish them from the Regular troops, will wear the Georgia State buttons and also stripes. The artillery will have red chevrons and stripes, the cavalry yellow and the infantry white.

There were some 42 applications from companies for admittance to the Guard. A number of strong appeals were received from the southern and middle counties of the State, showing that the colored people far outnumbered the whites, and an organized military force was necessary for the protection of life and property. Five new companies were accordingly admitted.

The number of cavalry companies allowed to the State

was increased from 11 to 12. This new makes the force stand at 12 companies of infantry and 12 of cavalry.

The board ordered that the form of enlistment used in the Regular Army should be adopted, with the exception that the term of service shall be one year, instead of five. The board also provided for the transfer of men from one company to another.

Committees were appointed to ascertain the cost of uniforms and to confer with the railroads to endeavor to get free transportation to the encampment for the troops. A committee was also appointed to take steps toward securing Regular Army officers to instruct the men during the encampment and also to provide a good military band for the two weeks during which the boys will be under canvas.

A correspondent of the JOURNAL writes: "The State has at last started the ball in motion. Slowly, it is true, but once started it will gain momentum and in a few years the care given our troops will, we hope, be a credit to Georgia and not as heretofore, a reproach, which amounted almost to criminal negligence. No State has a finer body of young men at her command, and until this year no State has done less to aid them. We hope to give a better account of ourselves in the future, and feel certain that the JOURNAL will give us a helping hand whenever it can. Capt. King will soon publish an interesting paper upon the cavalry service of Georgia, he having done us the honor to act as judge in one of our 'meets' last year, and no doubt his magic pen will make the publication an interesting one in spite of the poor material he has to work on. Georgia is on the move, however, and a few years will show a better state of things. You see that by adopting the Regular uniform we are getting rid of the fuss and feathers idea and looking with one eye to business, which means volunteer soldiery and not 'fantasies'."

## WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the National Guard Association of the State of Wisconsin will take place at the Light Horse Squadron Armory, Milwaukee, on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 20 and 21. Papers will be read as follows: "Military Signaling"—Capt. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., U. S. A.; "Rifle Ranges, etc."—Major Evan Miles, 3d Inf., U. S. A.; "Small Arms Practice in the National Guard"—Col. T. W. Goldin, I. S. A. P., W. N. G. A number of other papers are expected, and it is thought the attendance will be larger than in past years.

General discussion is invited on these subjects, and especially upon the paper of the Adjutant General of the Army upon National Guard matters. Lieut.-Col. Parker, 3d Inf., W. N. G., will read the paper and open the discussion. The report of Captain Joseph Hale, 3d Inf., upon the camps, etc., of the Wisconsin National Guard, will be read by the secretary.

On Thursday evening an adjournment will be taken to permit the officers present to witness the drills of Companies "D" and "E," 4th Battalion, in the large drill room on the ground floor of the Armory Building.

On Friday evening the members become the guests of the 4th Battalion.

A visit to the theatre is projected, and supper will afterwards be served to the entire party at the Republican House. Fatigue uniform only will be needed.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By returns from the Adjutant-General's report the National Guard of this city during the past year has made a gain of 53 per cent. increase over the previous year, and notwithstanding the mustering out of five companies, now numbers 1,643 men and officers.

Armorer Thos. S. King was elected 3d Lieutenant of Co. A, 4th Battalion, on Thursday, Jan. 16. Lieut. King served creditably ten years in the 10th Infantry and five years in the 3d Artillery. He thoroughly understands artillery and small-arms practice. He has since been offered Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 5th Battalion, which he has accepted.

A merited compliment has been paid a most deserving officer by the President in commissioner Lieut. Jas. E. Bell, I. R. P., 5th Battalion, as Captain and Insp. of R. P. of the 2d Regiment.

Gen. Ordway has leased the second floor of the Centre Market as an armory for the entire 2d Regiment. The workmen are now busily engaged in making some alterations, which will probably take about three weeks' time.

## VARIOUS.

We have received the annual report of Adjutant General J. Howard, of Maryland, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1889. It is a handsomely printed document.

The new armory of the 10th Sep. Co., Catskill, N. Y., has been formally turned over to the company by the State Armory Board. It is pronounced a fine piece of work.

A petition with names sufficient to form four companies for a naval battalion have been received by the commander-in-chief of Massachusetts and transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office.

It is hoped that the bill to provide a new armory for the 34th Sep. Co., Ontario, N. Y., will be successfully passed. The bill asks for an appropriation of \$25,000.

The 23d N. Y. Col. J. N. Partridge, will assemble at the armory for review by Brig. Gen. C. F. Robbins, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, on Feb. 18. The marksmen's badges will be presented the same evening.

We have received a copy of the National Guard Register, State of New York, for Jan. 1, 1890. It is a very useful document.

A meeting of the New York Armory Board was held on Feb. 3, 1890. Engineers G. W. McLean, of the Financial Department, and J. O. B. Webster, Department of Public Works, reported that, after a thorough examination of the new regiment armory, and hearing completion, they found the work good, condition and properly done, and the charge in anonymous letters that the walls were unsafe, and the work faulty, was entirely unfounded. A number of bills for work on the armory were ordered to be paid, and the special committee on Armory Sites was directed to look up a site and report upon the cost of an armory for the 1st and 2d Battalions and Troop A.

At a meeting held in Harrisburg, Pa., a few days ago, at which Gov. Beaver, Adj. Gen. Hastings, Gen. Gobin and Snowden were present, it was decided to hold a division encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania next summer, beginning July 18 and ending July 25. While the location was not definitely named, it is thought Mt. Gettysburg will be chosen.

The 3d Sep. Co., of Oneonta, N. Y., Capt. W. Scott, says the Albany Argus, "has never shown such activity, socially, as at present. Several choice entertainments have been given in the armory of late, which have been attended by the best people of the village. The company has 100 men and is doing good work in the drill room."

The delegation from New York to the Convention of the National Guard Association of the U. S., which met at Washington, D. C., this week, was certainly a most able representation. The delegation consisted of Major Gen. J. Porter, Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. P. C. Doyle, 4th Brigade; Gen. G. W. Wingate, Colonel E. M. Welch, 45th Regt.; Col. F. Kopper, 1st Regt.; Col. J. N. Partridge, 23d Regt.; Capt. N. B. Thurston, 23d Regt., and Col. C. R. Bridge, supernumerary list.

The date of opening the New York Camp of Instruction will depend largely upon the completion of the new mess hall and kitchen. The contract calls for the completion of this by June 1, but already there has been a little hitch in the work, owing to a dispute a few days ago between Superintendent A. Lamo and Contractor Thomas Dwyer, who is erecting the new mess hall, and the latter stopped work on the structure. It is claimed that the contractor did not comply with the requirements of the plans and specifications, which Mr. Lamo insisted should be carried out.

The Gray Invincibles of Philadelphia, Pa., the crack colored organization of that city, has issued an appeal to the public for aid in securing an armory.

Drills of instruction are ordered in the 18th N. Y. as follows: Cos. A, C, D and F, Feb. 11; B, K and H, Feb. 12; G and I, Feb. 13; A, C, D, F, H and I, Feb. 14; D, E, G and K, Feb. 20; the regiment, Feb. 24. On Feb. 27 the regiment will parade in dress uniform for review.

Brig. Gen. F. P. Earle, Chief of Artillery, N. Y., accompanied by his assistant, Col. F. S. Collins, paid an official visit to the 23d Battery on Aug. 6. Both gentlemen were in uniform, and witnessed an excellent dismounted drill by the battery, followed by a gun drill of equal excellence.

Plans are being discussed by the officers of the 5th Maryland of Baltimore, relative to the proposed trip of the regiment to Richmond next May to participate in the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Lieut. Col. W. A. Boykin has written a letter to Gov. Fitch Lee for data in reference to the ceremonies.

Athletes are busy these days training for the games to be given at the 47th Regt. Armory, under the direction of Co. D, on Monday evening, Feb. 10. Entries of many noted athletes have already been received and the games promise to be the finest ever given in Brooklyn.

The third anniversary of Co. R, 1st N. Y., will be celebrated in the Harlem Opera House Hall this evening, Feb. 8.

The Nautilus Boat Club and Co. H, 13th N. Y., held their reception and games at the armory on the evening of Feb. 5. After the games there was dancing, the music being furnished by Prof. Tunes's 18th Regt. Band. There was a 50 yard dash, a one mile walk, quarter mile run, two mile bicycle race, half mile run, three mile professional run, open only to National Guard members, and other games. It was a very enjoyable affair. Handsomely gold and silver medals were awarded the winners in each event.

At the last meeting of the officers of the 9th N. Y. it was decided that after Feb. 23 of each year should be the time for presenting the long service medals to members of the regiment entitled to them. Some time in March next the regiment will assemble at its armory, the band parading for the first time clad in a gorgeous new uniform, on which occasion there will be a review and presentation of long service medals.

Adj. Gen. T. S. Peck, of Vermont, announces in G. O. 15, Jan. 28, that the battalion organization authorized by G. O. 5, March 4, 1889, is hereby abolished, and the field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers of said battalion will be honorably discharged from the service. The companies composing said battalion are hereby attached to the 1st Regiment, V. N. G., and will be hereafter designated as Cos. I and M, 1st Regiment, in the order of the rank of their present commanders. The company commanders of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, including those attached thereto by this order, will meet at the American Hotel, in the City of Burlington, on Feb. 19, for the election of two additional majors for said regiment.

The order directing that the uniforms of enlisted men of the N. G. S. N. Y. be kept in their respective armories is not strictly complied with, and after a drill or parade it is a common sight to see men returning to their homes in full uniform. The uniforms are also worn on many festive occasions without proper permission. The commandant of one regiment in New York City this week called a meeting of his officers and laid down the law to the effect that the uniforms of their men must be kept in the armory, and that if necessary he would have a guard placed at the door of the armory, to prevent any man leaving it with a uniform on. Other organizations would do well to give attention to the matter.

Tacoma, Washington, proposes to cover herself all over with glory on the coming 23d of February. There is to be a grand parade, military and civic, with appropriate exercises, religious and patriotic poems, and it is hoped that every society and organization will have sufficient patriotism to prompt it to a participation in the celebration and turn out. Capt. W. J. Fife, Co. C, 1st Regt., is chairman of the committee in charge. The Chamber of Commerce, many military and civic organizations, lodges and clubs, county and city officials, and the police and fire departments have already promised to take part.

Capt. Isaac N. Pressey, of the 11th Sep. Co. of Mount Vernon, has forwarded his resignation to Gov. Hill. This action has caused much business comment, which in future, will take up most of his time. There is no doubt but that the present 1st lieutenant, Edwin J. Kindler, will be chosen to succeed Capt. Pressey, and a better choice, it is said, could not be made. Lieut. Kindler, who is manager of the well-known military furnishing house of B. M. Whitlock in New York, is a thorough officer, and has served long and faithfully; and his friends consider him well fitted to take command of this well-known company. Under his skillful handling the efficiency and progress made at the drills this season is very gratifying. The new armory will be ready for occupancy by the first week in March. There seems no reason why this company should not fill up, with all of the advantages it now has.

In reference to the report of Acting Inspector-General Elliott, of Pennsylvania, for 1889, it is claimed by many military men of the State that the comparison of averages for 1889 during the annual encampments by separate organizations is manifestly unjust to Philadelphia and her troops, with the exception of three or four companies of the 1st Regiment, and an unjust discrimination is continued throughout the figures of the report. The rating of the Battalion of State Fencibles is considered decidedly too low. The Philadelphia Press, in alluding to the matter, says: "Major Chew, as a good soldier, is reticent though somewhat chagrined at the figures of importance given his command, but his officers and men knowing that they can excel any battalion in excellence of drill at all points, are anxious to issue a challenge to any four companies of the regular infantry, to compete in a drill of any kind, either of the soldier, company or battalion."

Brig. Gen. W. L. Davis, commanding 2d Brigade, Iowa National Guard, has promulgated an order for the information and guidance of the 1st Regiment in which he says: "Having been elected, qualified and commissioned Brigadier-General of the 2d Brigade, Iowa National Guard, I gratefully accept the trust imposed upon me, promising the same devotion to the interests of the brigade that has hitherto prompted me while in command of the 1st Regiment. The headquarters of the brigade will be at Gen. Rapids and the following staff appointments are announced: Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Weeks, A. A. G.; Lieut.-Col. James F. Peavey, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Lieut.-Col. James H. Lincoln, Engineer Officer; Major B. F. Cummings, Judge Advocate; Major W. H. H. Gault, Medical Director; Major John R. Prime, Assistant Inspector General; Captain M. E. Schermerhorn, A. G. M.; Captain G. D. Hayden, A. C. S.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Hubbard, A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. Jas. H. Rothrock, Jr., A. D. C."

G. O. 2, Jan. 31, 1890, A. G. O. New York, directs the annual inspection and muster of the organizations named below, to take place on the evenings named, as follows: Separate Companies—4th, Yonkers, Monday, Feb. 17; 15th, Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, Feb. 18; 19th, Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, Feb. 18; 5th, Newburgh, Wednesday, Feb. 19; 10th, Newburgh, Wednesday, Feb. 19; 14th, Kingston, Thursday, Feb. 20; 16th, Catskill, Monday, Feb. 24; 30th, Hudson, Tuesday, Feb. 25; 12th, Troy, Wednesday, Feb. 26; 21st, Troy, Thursday, Feb. 27; 6th, Troy, Thursday, Feb. 27; 32d, Hoosick Falls, Tuesday, March 4; 23d, Saugerties Springs, Wednesday, March 5; 36th, Schenectady, Thursday, March 6; 37th, Schenectady, Thursday, March 6; 46th, Amsterdam, Tuesday, March 11; 28th, Utica, Wednesday, March 12; 44th, Utica, Wednesday, March 12; 39th, Watertown, Thursday, March 13; 24th, Binghamton, Monday, March 17; 26th, Binghamton, Tuesday, March 18; 4th, Binghamton, Wednesday, March 19; 45th Sep. Co., Cortland, Thursday, March 20. Commands will parade in full dress uniforms with knapsacks, haversacks and canteens; overcoats will be rolled on top of knapsacks, and fatigue coats and caps packed in knapsacks. See R. 127. The attention of com-



manding officers of companies is specially directed to M. C. 67.

Col. Finkelmeier, 83d N. Y., has directed the several companies of his regiment to assemble at the armory for rifle practice on different evenings. Company drills are suspended for the present. The regiment assembled for drill on Feb. 6. They will also drill on Feb. 13 and 27. On Friday, Feb. 21, the regiment will assemble at the armory for review by Brig.-Gen. James McLeer, comdg. 2d Brigade, and presentation of the State marksman's badges and Kinkead medal. County Clerk Wm. J. Kaiser has been unanimously elected major of the regiment. Gen. McLeer presided, and congratulated the officers on their choice. Major-elect Kaiser has never served before in the National Guard of this State, but during the war he joined the 49th N. Y. Volunteers and served four years, being promoted to captain and brevet captain for meritorious service.

The trials of certain members of the 3d Battery, N. Y., for the violation of by-laws and unmilitary conduct, began at the armory on Jan. 29. It will be remembered that several members of the battery are said to have some time ago caused to be printed statements detrimental to Capt. Henry S. Rasquin and the best interests of the battery. Captain Rasquin presided, and almost every member of the battery was present. 1st Lieut. Royce preferred the charges. Mr. Wernberg, counsel for the defendants, demanded separate trials, and Russell was selected as the first defendant. Several witnesses were examined, and Wernberg had a very hard time defending his client. When he objected to any evidence some member of the company would make a motion that the objection be overruled. The motion was immediately carried. At the close of the hearing the company went into executive session, and a resolution was passed that the evidence showed that Russell had violated two sections of the by-laws. As a member can be dismissed only at a regular meeting, Russell will not be dismissed, it is said, until the next meeting, when another alleged offender will be tried.

The Military Rifle Association of the National Guard of the Northwest organized at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14 and 15, 1890, comprises the following member States: The States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and such others as may from time to time be advantageously admitted. Also the chief officers of small-arms practice of each State and the inspector of small-arms practice of the Division of the Missouri are admitted to active membership. The interstate competition will be held on the Wisconsin Rifle Range near Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, for some time during the month of September, 1890, and will extend over a period of two days, one day of known distance and one day of skirmish firing, following the rules laid down for Army Division competitions, except in the number of shots at each range and the number of shots and their distribution in skirmish firing. So far as known this is the only military rifle association in the U. S. confining itself to the use of the Service rifle and ammunition just as issued. The membership of the several State teams, which shall consist of ten men and four alternates, shall be determined as each State may elect for itself. The rules governing in Army Division competitions shall be the rules for the government of competitions held by this association, except the number of shots shall be 10 at each distance, as follows: 300 yards, 300 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards; two skirmish runs of 20 shots each, two shots at each halt.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**Lex.**—General D. G. Swaim, U. S. A., will reach the retiring age—64—Dec. 22, 1890. He is not on duty.

**H. F. W.**—The information you desire can be obtained from the Bureau of Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington.

**E. H. S.**—A copy of the Report asked for was mailed you Feb. 4. The 9th Massachusetts District at West Point becomes vacant in June, 1891.

**Hannibal asks:** "Do sentinels give the sergeants' salute, or present, to officers, when guarding prisoners or off post?" **Ans.**—The sergeant's salute.

**G. J. P.**—Apply for circulars, giving full particulars, to Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.

**Eques.**—Yes. The pamphlet (on lineal promotion) you referred to was published several years ago by the late Lieut. Rollin A. Ives. We have but one copy.

**P. F. asks:** What number would an application for commissary sergeant from me be—service twelve years; as non-commissioned officer eight years? **Ans.**—This cannot be told.

**C.—Dr. Alex. Dunbar** got \$25,000 for instruction to the Army in horse shoeing. He was endorsed by Robert Bonner, and his system was in use in 1872. See G. O. 16, A. G. O., of 1888.

**O. S. T. asks:** Can a private of the Army get appointed as commissary or quartermaster sergeant by passing the necessary examination? **Ans.**—No; sergeants of the line only are eligible. See par. 16 Army Regulations, 1889.

**Ordinance.**—Yes, you are entitled to same pay as before discharge if you re-enlist within the limits. All good service counts towards retirement. If you go to the Home, you are entitled while there to draw your retired pay as usual.

**A. M.**—Yes, it is possible to transfer from the line to the Engineer Corps of the Army. Consult your company commander as to mode of application. Under present decisions, if transferred at your own request you would have to pay for the transportation involved.

**X. Y. Z. asks:** How many vacancies are there for hospital steward, and when will the next class be examined for that grade? **Ans.**—There are no vacancies at present in the position of hospital steward in the Army. An examination held in December last filled the then existing twelve vacancies, and there has been no death or discharge since that time.

**A. W. B. asks** if any part of the United States Army or Navy is furnished with magazine rifles, and did the Chicago have all four of her 8-in. guns on board when she went to Europe? **Ans.**—The Lee magazine rifle is gradually becoming the standard small arm for the Navy. The Army is still equipped with the Springfield rifle, all the experimental magazine rifles having been recalled. The Chicago had all four of her 8-in. guns on board before she left New York.

**H. T. W. asks** the number of organized State militia in the United States. **Ans.**—The latest report at the War Department shows the strength of the militia of the States and Territories to consist of 5,002 officers, 108,292 men, and 7,552,171 men not organized but available for military duty. Several of the States either have no regular militia or have made no return. Among these States are Arkansas, Florida, South Dakota, and Washington. New York is the banner militia State, with 743 commissioned officers, 13,478 men, and 680,000 available, Pennsylvania following with 628 officers, 7,896 men, and 609,906 available. Ohio ranks third, with 375 officers, 4,544 enlisted men, and 600,000 available.

**T. W. asks:** Does G. O. 80, A. G. O., of 1889, contemplate that lights are permitted to burn in company quarters until 11 P. M. **Ans.**—Certainly not. G. O. 80, of 1889 (somewhat amended by G. O. 3, A. G. O., of 1890) means decidedly that lights shall be put out fifteen minutes after tattoo. This would be about 9 or 9.15 P. M., and men then in barracks can go to bed and rest quietly with lights out. Men who desire to remain later in the reading rooms, can-

teen or outside the post, with permission, can do so, until taps (11 P. M.), but the men in the barracks have their rights also. Still, we fancy the Regulation has not been fully enforced at some posts, and thus lights in barracks are kept in until 11 P. M. If so, the practice is wrong.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Pennsylvania Commandery is actively preparing to celebrate, in Philadelphia, on April 15, 16 and 17 of the present year, the anniversary of the organization of the Order, which had its inception in Philadelphia 25 years ago.

The New York Commandery held an enthusiastic meeting Feb. 6 and elected several new members, among them being P. A. Engr. A. B. Bates, U. S. Navy, and Major E. J. Marsh, formerly of the U. S. Army. Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., presided. Associate Justice Harlan was the guest of the evening. Appropriate resolutions, expressing the sympathy of the Commandery with Secretary of the Navy Tracy in his deep affliction, were adopted. P. A. Engr. Henry E. Rhoades, U. S. A., read an excellent paper on his Arctic experiences. Among the many present were Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard and Rear Admiral Braine.

#### ORDNANCE NOTES.

A House committee is considering a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the heirs of the late Erskine N. Allin. A Senate committee has before it a bill appropriating \$85,000 for the relief of the U. S. Regulation Fire Arms Co., for infringement by the United States upon a patent sold to them by Allin in 1868. The consideration of these two bills involves a study of the history of the Springfield rifle from the beginning, for the claims of the assign, as well as of the heirs of Mr. Allin, are based upon the assumption that he was the original and sole inventor of the tumbling breech-block. As to this, if the fact can be established, we are confident that William Montstom, one of the most ingenious mechanics of his day, presented to the Master Mechanic at Springfield armory as early as 1860 a conversion of the Springfield muzzle-loader, for inspection and trial, having the falling breech-block, and being substantially the motif of the present Springfield breech-loader to that extent. Three years prior to this—in 1857—breech-loading rifles on Montstom's principle were made in England for the English Government, the inventor and the capital behind him both being American. In 1861 guns on the same principle were manufactured in Connecticut for our own Government. But the model left for trial at Springfield Armory was not heard of until it came out during the last years of the war as the "Allin" breech-loader. This was, during the last years of the war, subjected to the inspection of capitalists and merchants in the city of New York, by a speculative person—in later years identified with the Morse cartridge suits, and afterward taken over to England, where it met with no success. Notwithstanding all of Mr. Allin's ingenuity as an adaptor and improver, it turned out that there were faulty features of the Springfield breech-loading rifle. The extractor was ineffective, or some other essential feature. Alfred Ely, a New England mechanic, was sufficiently ingenious to remedy this defect. Circumstances obliged him to sell out his entire interest in the new patents to his counsel, a leading advocate of the Massachusetts bar and the U. S. Supreme Court. With this sale of the patents, all of the realizable value of the Springfield rifle belonged to the lawyer. It is understood that the amount of royalty to be paid to him was settled by Secretary of War Belknap, the generally accepted sum being \$100,000 down and fifty cents per gun royalty, pending the life of the Ely patent.

The Chief of Ordnance has submitted to Congress through the proper channels a special estimate for a battery of 3 inch Hotchkiss mountain guns, and recommended that it be embodied in the forthcoming fortification bill. Gen. Benét says: "The only mountain gun at present in the United States service is the Hotchkiss 1.65" first issued in 1877, which has given satisfaction as far as workmanship and ease of manipulation is concerned, but which is now inferior in calibre and power to the guns used for like service by the principal European powers, and should, it is deemed, be replaced by a more powerful weapon. The 3 inch gun estimated for is thought to be superior to the French 80mm., which is the most powerful mountain gun in Europe, while the well known reputation of the Hotchkiss Company and their satisfactory execution of former contracts promise a prompt delivery of the material ordered." The estimate is \$14,920. The following table gives a comparison of the present 1.65" mountain gun, the proposed 3 inch gun, and the French 80mm. mountain gun:

Gun.	Calibre...	Weight...	Powder charge.	Weight of projectile.	Initial velocity.	Muzzle energy.
1.65" United States.....	Ins.	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Feet.	F. T.
80mm (French) .....	3.14	231	14.1	12.6	843	62.0
3-inch (Proposed).....	3.00	218	13.6	12.0	870	62.9

When the Bessemer medal was presented to Mr. John Ellis, a member of the firm of John Brown and Company, of Sheffield, Eng., Sir James Kitson said Mr. Ellis was one of the first to introduce the Bessemer steel rail, although prior to that Sir Henry Bessemer himself, with the assistance of Mr. Allen, had been carrying on his experimental works in Sheffield. The firm of Brown and Co. had some difficulty in taking orders, but they succeeded at last, the prices being at first £22 a ton, and later £18 10s. to £19 a ton, figures it might be pleasing to some of the steelmakers present just to hear mentioned. He was not quite sure when the firm of John Brown and Co. was started, because in the year 1635 the Lords of the Admiralty, in order to encourage the manufacture of iron ordnance, proposed to give John Brown and Co. the right to have the sole manufacture of iron pots, kettles, backs of chimneys, salt pans, pitch pans, etc. This firm, in their petition to the Admiralty, stated that Swedish ordnance had so beaten down the market beyond the seas, that no ordnance was made for exportation, and only a small quantity for England, and, unless there were some other employment found, to keep the petitioners and their servants at work, they would be compelled to seek employment

beyond the seas, and the trade of making iron ordnance, first invented in England, would be lost.

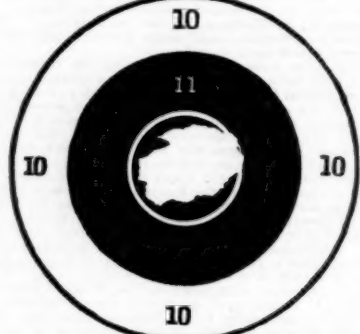
Thoreden Nordenfolt, managing director of the Maxim-Nordenfolt Gun Company, has failed and returns his liabilities at £50,000, of which half is unsecured.

#### REMARKABLE REVOLVER SHOOTING.

THE two targets subjoined, made at off-hand revolver practice, are, of course, the work of expert shots, but we publish them none the less as examples not beyond the achievement of a good many promising marksmen. The cuts represent the actual size of the targets.



Six shots, off-hand, 15 yards, with Smith and Wesson .32 cal. target revolver, made by Prof. John Davis, of Washington, D. C.



Ten shots, at 12 yards, off hand, with Smith and Wesson .38 cal. double-action revolver, made by Mr. Wilson Gardner, of Springfield, Mass.

#### ENFORCED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE ARMY AT THE PAY TABLE.

In these latter days of Army reform, can anyone tell us why the Catholic Church is the only one allowed to send systematically around the posts, in the wake of the paymasters, to solicit money from soldiers? It is a too-common sight from New York to Texas to see sisters of the church at the pay table with open hand bags soliciting money from every man as he is paid. The soldier's pay is small, but his nature is generous, and so by craftily putting the sisters where he will have to contribute liberally or be seen by all his comrades, large amounts are continually obtained in nearly every garrison.

It is time to prohibit this species of forced contributions, and all post commanders should be directed to forbid any soliciting or begging by any church or individuals at military posts at all times. General Schofield's letter concerning Army chaplains is most timely, and it is to be hoped that no more will be appointed as at present provided for. At all posts near towns arrangements could be made to have services by ministers of different denominations paid under contract like acting assistant surgeons.

LIBERAL.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE report again comes from London that the Duke of Cambridge will resign his position as commander-in-chief of the British Army in October next, and that he will be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son, who is 40 years old and a brigadier-general.

THE strength of the Portuguese Army is of 156,000 men belonging to the active army and first class reserve, and of 140,000 men (untrained) belonging to the second class reserve. It has 36 regiments of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, 3 regiments of field artillery, with 72 guns each, and a fair quantity of engineers, etc.

THE Czarowitch has been appointed commander of a squadron of the Imperial Guard, the Grand Duke Paul, brother of the Czar, to the command of a regiment of hussars, and the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevitch, cousin of the Czar, to the command of a brigade of artillery. The Russian Government has decided to establish a new marine station near Libau, at a cost of 13,000,000 rubles.

THE German papers are making a great outcry about the treatment of some reserve soldiers, school masters by profession, at Gotha. The latter complain that their non-commissioned officers call them all sorts of names, such as "scamp," "camel," "infamous idiot," "ass," "cursed pedant," etc., and that a certain Lieut. Geyer one day, because the men under his command had not shot well, made them fill their valises with saucepans, frying-pans, and all sorts of heavy kitchen utensils, and caused them to double up and down the parade ground for two hours, saying to the sergeants, "Make these swines perspire blood." One of the unfortunate men (a schoolmaster named Reuss) fell down dead under this treatment. The Tagblatt, of Gotha, tells this story.



## FORTUNE IN ARMY STORES.

At a reunion of California pioneers the other evening Gen. Sherman related several interesting episodes apropos of his residence as Department Commander in California during the years intervening between the close of the Mexican war and the days of the gold fever in 1849. The first incident was the life and death of "Jim Crow" Smith, a miner whose acquaintance he made at Sutter's "Fort," and who subsequently took passage on the same vessel with him for home after making a fortune in the vicinity of "American" River.

"Jim Crow" said he had "struck it heavy" and was on his way home when I saw him. One day on the vessel I inquired where he was going.

"I'm going down to South Carolina to bust up my poor old mother," said he, "and fix her comfortable for the rest of her life. Then I'm going to New York and show them Easterners how to live."

"I left the vessel next day, and saw no more of Jim for several months, and had almost forgotten him, when one day I saw a large crowd gathered around the entrance of the old Washington headquarters building, then at No. 1 Broadway. I

elbowed my way through the crowd, and to my surprise saw an elegant coach, with four horses, coachman and footman in full livery, and leaning up against the door was "Jim Crow" Smith. He was too intoxicated to walk and the coachman lifted him into the carriage and drove away. The red shirt, boots and sombrero had been replaced by expensive clothes and "Jim" was showing them Easterners how to live. I saw him several times

after that, always drunk and throwing money right and left. He soon went through his fortune and went back to California to make another, but this time he did not succeed. He struggled along for a year and then shot himself in a barroom in the village occupying the site where Sutter's "Fort" once stood.

"Many fortunes were made," said the General,

"by the sale of provisions to the miners that I remember, but there was one incident of this kind that rather surprised me. When the gold fever broke out the whole United States Army engaged with Mexico was stationed in and around Monterey. When the news of the gold being discovered first circulated among the troops they began to desert by whole companies, and in a few weeks the Army was reduced to about half its original size. A large quantity of Army stores had just been received, and there being no one to use them, they soon began to spoil. It was finally decided to sell them by auction, and they were put up for sale. The bidding was not very active, and three men, among them an Army chaplain, bought the whole lot for \$2,000. They arranged to have the goods sent up to the mining camps by giving the man who took them up one-third of the profits. They were all sold to the miners, and when the accounts had been settled it was found that each man had made \$30,000 clear of expenses."—N. Y. Herald.

## A STORY OF COLONEL RUFF.

SERGEANT WITZEMANN, of B troop, 3d Cavalry, tells the following story:

During the Mormon troubles in Utah, some time in the year 1857, the 1st Mounted Rifles, now the 3d Cav., was, along with several companies of the 10th Inf., stationed at Camp Floyd, near Salt Lake. The Rifles at that time was under command of Colonel Ruff, a stern, eccentric character who, among other idiosyncrasies, had a morbid hatred for an infantryman.

In the uniform prescribed for the cavalryman at that time a gray, stiff hat, with two yellow cords about the band, distinguished the mounted soldier from the infantryman, there being no other marked difference in the dress.

One afternoon the colonel was sitting in his tent, and happening, at an opportune moment, to look out, espied a soldier wearing a cavalryman's hat,

scurrying past with something concealed in his blouse.

Stepping to the door the colonel called to him, and the soldier, halting, came up and saluted.

"Come, speak up," demanded the officer—"what have you got there?"

The soldier pulled aside his jacket and disclosed a half-pint flask of whiskey, at the same time murmuring an apology.

"Ah," and the colonel's voice fell to a more relenting pitch, "did you buy that whiskey?"

"Yes, sir," replied the soldier.

"Well, sir, if that's the case, there's no earthly use of your sneaking about with the bottle in your shirt. There's no law against a soldier drinking whiskey in this camp if he has paid for it. You can go—but stay!" as the soldier moved off, "what troop do you belong to?"

"I—I belong to Co. I, 10th Infantry," replied the soldier, faltering.

"Company I!" screamed the colonel; "a—infantryman, and with a cavalryman's hat on, too! Where did you get that hat?"

The poor soldier replied that on the previous night there had been a general row at a dance, and after the melee his own hat was missing and he had taken a cavalryman's.

The excuse was lost upon the colonel, who after taking an angry, apoplectic turn or two back and forth in front of the tent, called to his orderly:

"Orderly!" he shouted, "do you have on your spurs?"

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Then get mine, put 'em on, and ride this d—d impostor into camp!" and in obedience to the order the unlucky soldier was ridden, under spur, every step of the way into camp, a quarter of a mile away.

Russia has ordered two large ironclad frigates to be built in England, to be provided with the biggest engines and heaviest Krupp guns.

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P. S. All Genuine French Briars of our make are stamped F. J. K. in a Sunbeam.

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## PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by U. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of Jan. 28:

J. S. Blankman, Washington, D. C., adjustable tubular gun sight.  
M. F. Stanley, Plymouth, Mich., spring air gun.  
S. Seabury, Bergen Point, N. J., gun carriage.  
W. K. Cavett, Pittsburg, Pa., submarine ram and torpedo exploder.  
C. H. Willets, New Boston, Ill., rowing apparatus.  
W. Thompson, Newark, N. J., ocean signal.  
J. B. Lowell, Baltimore, Md., steering engine.

SMOKERS who have tested "Tansill's Punch," so clear declare that they cannot duplicate them in quality at 10c. even.

## CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.  
A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

SUFFERERS are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on

receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

INDIGESTION radically cured by the use of ANGIOSFURA. Sole Manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Procured of all Druggists.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

PEARLS is the purest and best Soap ever made.

## BIRTHS.

GAILLARD.—At St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 25, to the wife of Lieut. D. B. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a son.

HAY.—At Denver, Colo., Jan. 28, to the wife of Captain Charles Hay, U. S. A., a daughter.

STUART.—At Germantown, Pa., Feb. 5, to the wife of Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., a daughter.

## MARRIED.

HALL—FARRAGUT.—At the residence of Lovell Farragut, Reg. 113 East 36th street, New York City, Feb. 4, GEORGE GOODWIN HALL to VIRGINIA MARIE FARRAGUT.

HEWES—MCDOWELL.—At Medina, Ohio, Jan. 30, by the Rev. Norman Piase, Asst. Naval Constructor CHARLES H.

HEWES, U. S. N., to Miss BESSIE B. McDOWELL, daughter of R. M. McDowell, Medina, O.

SIBLEY—THOMPSON.—At Quincy, Ill., Feb. 5, Mr. ALFRED B. SIBLEY, son of Gen. H. H. Sibley, to Miss ANNE BROADWATER THOMPSON.

## DIED.

BOYD.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, JAMES BOYD, formerly Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.

COPPINGER.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, Mrs. J. J. COPPINGER, wife of Lieut.-Col. John J. Coppinger, 18th U. S. Infantry, eldest daughter of the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

FOWLER.—At East Fishkill, N. Y., Jan. 18, of pneumonia, MARY A., widow of Theodore Fowler, M. D., and mother of Capt. J. L. Fowler, 3d U. S. Cavalry, in the 72d year of her age.

HUSSEY.—At Mount Jackson, Va., Feb. 2, Capt. ANDREW S. HUSSEY, formerly Acting Master, U. S. N.

INCH.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, Mrs. E. D. INCH, wife of Passed Assistant Engineer Richard Inch, U. S. N.

QUACKENBUSH.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, Rear Admiral STEPHEN P. QUACKENBUSH, U. S. N.

SWEETING.—At South Butler, N. Y., Jan. 23, Ensign CHARLES E. SWEETING, U. S. N.

TRACY.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, Mrs. DELANDA E. TRACY, wife of the Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy.

TRACY.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, Miss MARY FARRINGTON TRACY, daughter of the Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy.

WHITALL.—At Fort Du Chesne, Utah, Jan. 20, JOHN DANNEY, son of Captain and Mrs. S. R. Whitall, 16th Infantry.

## NO DINNER

Is Complete without Soup.

By Using Armour's Beef Extract,

you can make delicious soup for six persons at a total cost of ten cents. **ARMOUR'S EXTRACT** For Soups, Sauces, Bouillon or Beef Tea. The Strongest, Richest, Most Nutritious, AND THEREFORE The Most Economical.

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For Brain-Workers and Sedentary People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 20,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors & others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engs; no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York.

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The only tactics for sale at any price containing Late War Department Decisions, viz.: Reed's Military Science and Tactics, 5th edition. Illustrated, 857 pages. Leather. A standard volume. \$3.00. Artillery \$2.00. Cavalry \$2.00. Infantry \$2.00. Signal \$2.00. Engineers \$2.00. Ordnance \$2.00. General \$2.00. Owners' Display Movements, 60c. 1st Sgt. Roll Book, 1.00. MUGG T. REED, Publisher, 78 State St., Chicago, Ill.



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CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS.

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Post Office Square, Boston, Mass. Assets, Dec. 31, '88 \$19,724,538.45 Liabilities, - - 17,288,348.72

\$2,436,189.73 Officers of the Army and Navy insured without extra premium except when engaged in actual warfare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption of the war risk does not invalidate the policy but simply becomes a lien upon it. Liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge. Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid-up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts Statute. LIFE RATE ENDOWMENT Policies are issued at the old life rate premium. Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all policies. Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office. BENJ. F. STEVENS, President. JOS. M. GIBBENS, Vice Pres. S. F. TRULL, Secretary. WM. R. TURNER, Asst. Sec.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S SHOWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECT. \$2.00 in buffalo handle; \$3.00 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 541 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied. Sent by mail, 10c. extra or C.O.D.

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Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Regent U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergeant at Arms U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

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# Forty-Second Annual Statement OF THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILA.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1889.....\$12,951,924.04  
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR:  
For Premiums.....\$3,094,522.56  
For Interest, etc.....823,880.52  
3,908,443.08  
\$16,860,367.12

## Disbursements.

Claims by Death.....\$860,842.00  
Matured Endowment.....180,298.00  
Payments to Annuitants.....90.12  
Surrendered Policies.....216,432.09  
\*Premium Abatements.....532,383.54

TOTAL PAID POLICY-  
HOLDERS.....\$1,790,047.35  
ADDED TO RESERVE.....  
\$1,210,951.00

Taxes and Legal Expenses.....\$105,077.70  
Salaries, Medical Fees, and Office Expenses.....139,865.84  
Commissions to Agents and Agents.....371,175.48  
Agency and other Expenses.....126,407.92  
Advertising and Supplies.....26,448.74  
Office Furniture.....2,325.55  
\$3,561,939.58

Net Assets Jan. 1, 1890.....\$14,298,397.14  
\*Being sums allowed in reduction of collectible premiums.

## Assets.

City Loans, Railroad and Water Bonds, Bank and other stocks.....\$6,390,161.15  
Mortgages and Ground Rents (first liens).....4,629,356.34  
Premium Notes secured by policies, etc.....597,479.39  
Loans on Collaterals, etc.....1,974,866.75  
Home Office and Real Estate bought to secure loans.....813,808.88  
Cash in Trust Companies and on hand.....159,875.74

Net Ledger Assets, as above.....\$14,298,397.14  
Net Deferred and Unreported Premiums.....\$438,305.92  
Interest Due and Accrued, etc.....110,488.32  
Market Value of Stocks, Bonds, etc., over cost.....361,966.85

Gross Assets, Jan. 1, 1890.....\$15,174,078.23

## Liabilities.

Death Claims Reported but awaiting proof.....\$115,125.00  
Reserve at 4 per cent. to re-insure risks.....12,718,096.00  
Surplus on Life Rate Endowments and Unreported Policies, etc.....445,586.84  
Surplus, 4 per cent. basis 1,894,066.39  
\$15,174,078.23

Surplus at 4 1/2 per cent. Pennsylvania Standard.....\$2,626,196.39 (Estimated.)

New Business of the Year:  
6786 policies, for.....\$18,341,806.00

Insurance Outstanding, Dec. 31, 1889, \$1,408 policies for \$78,002,420.00

EDWARD M. NEEDLES, President.  
HORATIO N. STEPHENS, Vice-President.  
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.  
JESSE J. BAKER, Actuary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, Jan. 23, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock, A.M., on Thursday, Feb. 14, 1890, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army. Substances Stores—Coffee, Green—Rio, Java and Mocha; Tea, Gunpowder; Cheeses, Edam; Macaroni, Safety Matches, Pickles, Pipes, Raisins, Sardines, Sugar, Cut Loaf, &c., &c.—Substances Property—Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of domestic production and manufacture—for such details see schedule. Information with conditions, lists of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Feb. 13, 1890," and addressed to the undersigned.  
G. BELL, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

WRECK OF SCHOONER QUILP.—ENGINEER Office, U. S. Army, Newport, R. I., January 17, 1890.—To whom it may concern: Whereas, the navigation of the entrance to Cuttyhunk Pond, Cuttyhunk Island, Mass., is obstructed and endangered by the wreck of the schooner "Quilp" lying at the mouth of the channel into said pond, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said vessel, her cargo and all other property therein, that if, within thirty (30) days from the date of this advertisement, they shall not have signified to me their intention and taken preliminary steps to remove said wreck, &c., as soon as practicable, the same will be considered as abandoned and derelict and it will be removed by the United States under authority of law. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for the removal of said wreck will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 17th day of February, 1890, and then opened. The attention of bidders is invited to the Acts of Congress approved February 23, 1865, and February 23, 1867, Vol. 23, page 332, and Vol. 24, page 414, Statutes at Large. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to waive any informalities. Full information furnished on application. By authority of the Secretary of War, W. R. LIVERMORE, Major of Engineers.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Division of the Atlantic, Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Jan. 13th, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, February 12, 1890, and then opened for construction, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., of a brick building containing water closets and urinals. All information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and the Post Quartermaster at Fort Hamilton. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction of a Building at Fort Hamilton, N. Y." The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

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It is with a mingled sense of pleasure and of diffidence that we submit to parents the following letter:

ROSLYN, L. I., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1890.  
To Prof. Ephraim Hinds, A. M.:  
MY DEAR SIR:

It affords me pleasure to extend to you and to those associated with you, a word of congratulation on the evident success attending your efforts in the Bryant School. What a happy thought to establish for boys a school of high grade and character in this part of Long Island—an hour's ride to the metropolis, and yet so free from the distracting noise and contaminating vices of the city; in a building of rare architectural beauty, which in itself is an educator; and with immediate natural environment that is nowhere surpassed.

What is most gratifying, however, is to witness, on repeated visits to such an institution of learning, that faithful attention to intellectual improvement; the combining of right home influences with the best social advantages; the high moral tone that is encouraged, and the Christian sentiment—so essential in the formation of noble character, that help to make the school under your charge, ideal. Whenever I have come to you in a social way, or when as a pastor I have intruded myself unawares, the thought has involuntarily come up in my mind—"a safe place for boys;" for I seemed, at the same time, entering a family circle, a secular school, a Young Men's Christian Association, and "the church which is in the house."

It is my earnest hope that you may be spared to find the success of your labors in behalf of the boys and young men of Bryant School surpassing your fondest anticipations. And to the end of helpfulness, I shall ever remain,

Sincerely yours,  
CHARLES G. MATTESON,  
Pastor of Roslyn Presbyterian Church.

For details apply to  
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Refer to Gen. H. B. Carrington, Hyde Park, Mass.

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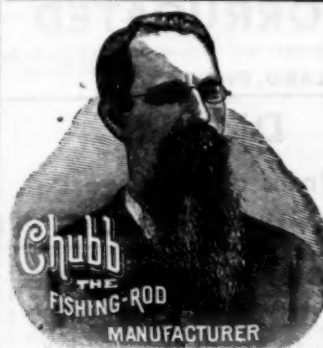
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2 " " - - 1.50

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LEADING STYLES FOR CIVILIAN DRESS AND CORRECT TASTE IN UNIFORMS.  
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF **CORRUGATED BOILER FLUES,**  
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## REPORT OF FIELD INSTRUCTION\*

OF TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, 1889.

Course of Instruction.

[37]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 3, 1889.

To the Regimental Adjutant, 5th Cavalry, Camp Schofield, I. T.:

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following:

I left camp with the 5th Cavalry, the leading troop 2d Battalion, and marched in column until the command reached the hill on the south side of the Chillico, where the advanced guard had come in contact with the enemy.

The Adjutant of the regiment gave me the following verbal order: "The Colonel directs you to take your troop, move around to the right, under cover of the ridge, at a fast gait, and charge the enemy's left."

I asked if I should wait until the force was developed, for further orders.

The Adjutant replied, "No, but charge."

I proceeded to execute my order, throwing out flankers to the right, and after getting far enough to right, I formed line, sent forward ground scouts, kept up a fast gallop, charged in line the left of the enemy, and captured, as I supposed, and am still of that opinion, one troop of dismounted cavalry; but the final decision was against me, and my small command was made prisoners.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) J. A. AUGUR, Capt. 5th Cav.,  
Comdg. Troop A.

The order that I intended Captain Augur to receive was to move rapidly to the right and front, and drive off a dismounted party of the enemy reported to me as being posted behind the hill in front of our right—the hill on which the Division Commander and his staff soon after took their station. I did not intend him to charge the left flank of the enemy without regard to numbers. The Adjutant says he gave the order as I have stated it, but it was misunderstood in some way.

Captain Augur carried out what he understood to be his orders with great promptness, captured and was bringing in a dismounted troop of the enemy. He says that while doing so, he was halted by one of the umpires, and he was given the dismounted troop as prisoners. Objection to this was made, and he was ordered to remain where he was until the matter was settled, and that while awaiting a large number of the enemy advanced and fired upon him. The final decision was that Captain Augur was captured instead of the troop of the enemy.

(Signed) J. F. WADE, Col. 5th Cav.

Course of Instruction.

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CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 3, 1889.

The Regimental Adjutant, 5th Cavalry, Camp Schofield, I. T.:

SIR: In compliance with instructions from Regimental Headquarters, of this date, I have the honor to state I was detached by the Regimental Commander, upon arriving at a road which took a northeasterly direction from the main road to the Rock Ford crossing of the Arkansas River, and acted independently. This was about two miles from the main camp. I understood my instructions to be to proceed along said road to the crossing above the Rock Ford and make a reconnaissance in the direction of the State line and report the first appearance of the enemy in that direction. I was also to hold the ford. I at once put out "Advance guards," "Flankers," and "Rear guards," with instructions to a few men to go beyond the limits of these guards, sometimes utilizing the guards themselves, and penetrate to the Arkansas River on my right, to the front for at least half a mile and an equal distance on my left flank, the rear guard keeping me informed of what was going on in my rear.

Before reaching the Arkansas River one of my scouts reported a troop of cavalry dismounted, on a sand bar in said stream, but upon close investigation I found the report incorrect.

Upon arriving at some hay stacks about eight hundred yards from the ford in question, I was informed by the hay makers that my troop was the first soldiers that had been in that locality during the day. Thinking that perhaps there were no troops here whatever, I concealed my troop in a ravine in dense underbrush, and sent a small party to ascertain whether any troops had crossed at the ford; the corporal reported upon his return that there had been none whatever at the crossing, and that no signs of any patrols could be found on the other side of the Arkansas River (the left side) within a reasonable distance.

In the meantime a sergeant from the command reported to me with orders to return as soon as the enemy commenced firing again in front of the main line, and to be careful not to get captured, as the enemy had two or three troops of cavalry on the Chillico, to head me off when I returned.

By moving from one draw to another with as much concealment as possible, I marched at a rapid gait till I gained the right bank of a small creek emptying into the Chillico; then moving to its mouth, with this creek between me and the enemy, I crossed the Chillico behind our own lines at a fast gait, taking care to protect the troop by "advance guards," "rear guards" and "flankers," while crossing, and rejoined the command from the rear. I was not molested by the enemy, except one of my scouts was fired upon at the crossing of the Chillico, at a distance of about nine or ten hundred yards.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. C. FORBUSH,  
Capt. 5th Cav., Comdg. Troop L.

Capt. Forbush misunderstood his instructions,

\* Continued from Supplement of last week, p. 20.

which were to keep the north bank of the Chillico to the next ford below where the regiment crossed, not to go to the ford on the Arkansas. I do not know who sent the sergeant to order him back, and I did not know where he had gone until he reported to me upon his return.

(Signed)

J. F. WADE,  
Colonel 5th Cavalry.

Course of Instruction.

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HDQRS. 1ST BRIGADE, INFANTRY DIVISION,  
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 3, 1889.

The Acting Assistant Adjutant General Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri, in the Field:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this day's exercises: In compliance with orders of the Division Commander, the brigade marched en route to the fork of the Rock Ford and Johnson's Ranch roads at 9 o'clock A. M. Immediately after passing through the camp of the 5th Cavalry, advance guards and flankers were thrown out. I had not proceeded more than half a mile upon the road before heavy firing was heard in front. I pushed on rapidly and arrived at the forks of the road soon after 10 o'clock A. M. I found the 5th Cavalry heavily engaged with the enemy, but before I could get my command in position I received orders from Col. Wade to halt where I then was. About 10.45 A. M. I was ordered to march the brigade back to its camp, where it arrived at 12.15 P. M.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. SNYDER,  
Lieut. Col. 10th Inf., Comdg. Brigade.

## BOARD OF OFFICERS ON INFANTRY EXERCISES.

Proceedings of a Board of Officers convened by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T.,  
October 3, 1889.

## Special Field Orders, No. 2.

1. A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut.-Colonel Simon Snyder, 10th Infantry, Major G. K. Brady, 18th Infantry, Captain J. T. Haskell, 23d Infantry, will assemble at these headquarters at 8 A. M. tomorrow the 4th instant.

The Board under special instructions will superintend the exercises of the Infantry ordered for tomorrow, with a view to determine the proper rates of marching at quick and double time, for Infantry in heavy marching order, and such other points as may be referred to them.

The Board will make written report of the result of their investigation.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Merritt:

(Signed) J. B. BABCOCK,  
Capt. 5th Cavalry, A. A. General.

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., 8 A. M., Oct. 4, 1889.

The Board met pursuant to the foregoing order, and, under special instructions, proceeded to the Infantry Brigade, then in heavy marching order. The Brigade, commanded by Major H. C. Cook, 13th Infantry, consisted of the following:

7 companies, 18th Infantry,	144 men.
1 company, 10th Infantry,	23 men.
1 " 7th Infantry,	25 men.
4 companies, 13th Infantry,	80 men.

Total, 271 men.

The brigade was put in march at 8:46 A. M. The first mile, which included the crossing of the Chillico Creek in column of files, occupied 23½ minutes, 4½ minutes being taken up in crossing the creek and reforming column of fours; the second mile was made in 18 minutes; third mile was made in 17 minutes; fourth mile was made in 16 minutes.

The four miles marching out were made in one hour and 17½ minutes, during which the column was halted 6 minutes.

The country passed over was rolling prairie; very little of the march was made on the road, the grass being very slippery made the marching difficult.

The leading company was changed at the end of each mile.

The average step was 33 inches; the cadence 115 per minute and at the rate of 3 miles per hour, including halts.

Returning, the first mile was made in 16½ minutes; the first half of the second, in quick time, in 7½ minutes; the second half of the second, in double time, in 5 minutes; the third was made in 15 minutes; the fourth, which included the crossing, by file, of the Chillico Creek, was made in 21 minutes.

The return march of four miles was made in one hour and eleven and a half minutes.

During the halt, after marching out four miles, the officers were assembled and the *sling arms* (as proposed by the Tactical Board) explained to them, and afterwards tried on the men. It was found to be a very convenient and exceedingly easy way to carry the piece on the march in light marching order, but in heavy marching order with the blanket bag, its use proved impracticable.

The board is of the opinion that in heavy marching order the proper rate for infantry, marching at quick time, would be 2½ miles per hour, this to include a halt of ten minutes after marching fifty minutes. That the proper rate, at double time, in

heavy marching order, should not exceed a half mile at a time at the rate of a mile in twelve minutes. As, at an increased rate or longer distance, the men would require a rest which would more than counter-balance the time gained.

The men, in heavy marching order, each carried the following equipment, in addition to their arms and ammunition:

One blanket bag, packed with the following:

One blanket, one pair drawers,  
One pair shoes, one pair stockings,  
One D. B. shirt, one undershirt,

on top of which one overcoat rolled in one-half a shelter tent, was carried.

The above weighed..... 24 pounds.

Each man also carried:

One haversack with knife, fork, spoon,  
meat can, and tin cup.

One canteen of water—weight of these

articles..... 8 "

Total, 33 pounds.

At the last halt the men complained of the straps of the blanket bag cutting into their arms, and of the rivet at the top of the shoulder strap wearing the skin off of their shoulder blades.

The blanket bag is very heating, as its whole length lies on the back; it is very uncomfortable and cannot be adjusted so as to be carried in a convenient and easy manner on long marches; the clothing of some of the men was wet through with perspiration, to the extent of dampening the blanket bag.

(Signed) SIMON SNYDER.

Lieut.-Colonel 10th Infantry, President.

(Signed) GEO. K. BRADY,

Major 18th Infantry.

(Signed) J. T. HASKELL,

Captain 23d Infantry, Recorder.

## BOARD OF OFFICERS ON CAVALRY EXERCISES.

Proceedings of a Board of Officers convened pursuant to the following order:

HDQRS. CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 3, 1889.

## Special Field Orders No. 2.

2. A Board of Officers, to consist of Major John M. Bacon, 7th Cavalry; Capt. Edward M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry; Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cavalry, will assemble at these Headquarters at 8 A. M. tomorrow, the 4th instant.

The Board, under special instructions, will superintend the exercises of the cavalry ordered for tomorrow, with a view to determine the proper rates of marching at all gaits for cavalry troops.

The Board will make a written report of the result of their investigations.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Merritt:

(Signed) J. B. BABCOCK,

Captain 5th Cavalry, A. A. General.

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 4, 1889.

The Board met pursuant to the foregoing order: Present: All the members.

The Commanding Officer of the Cavalry Brigade had had measured by odometer a track corresponding to the plat hereto appended and marked "A." The entire circuit measured five miles and five hundred and sixty-two feet.

Under the instructions of the Board, troop commanders were ordered to have counted and keep record of the number of steps at the walk, over a part of the route measuring one mile and three thousand, two hundred and seventy-five feet, in order to determine the approximate length of step of the horse at the walk. The reports submitted by troop commanders are hereto appended. The records of two, one, Troop M, 7th Cavalry, 2,300, and one, Troop B, 5th Cavalry, 3,278, were thrown out because discredited.

The combined records submitted gives an average length of step of two and ninety-five hundredths feet in making the distance of 8,535 feet in 23 minutes and 15 seconds, or at the rate of 4.25 miles an hour.

The march of the column at the walk over the entire circuit was at the rate of 4.25 miles an hour. During this the column kept fairly well closed, and most of the horses kept the walk, but when coming down a gradual slope, quite a number of horses observed to be trotting.

The length of the column was measured at the walk and trot and found to be, at the walk 800 yards, at the trot about 1,100 yards.

Count of the number of sets of fours in each troop was found to be as follows: 5th Cavalry, 7, 6, 8, 6, 6, 6, 4, 5, and 6, from front to rear of column; and in the same manner, the 7th Cavalry, 7, 6, 8, 6, 8, 7, 5, 6, 7, and 7, indicating a strength of 134 sets of 4's or 536 men, exclusive of non-commissioned officers commanding platoons, file closers and officers at the head and rear of regiments, battalions and troops.

The rate of trot of the head of the brigade column of fours was 8.39 miles an hour. The column was much broken up by crossing the railroad track, and many of the horses were galloping.

The rate of gallop of the head of the column was 10.35 miles an hour.

For the reason above mentioned (R. R. crossing), the column was badly broken up and some of the troops marched by the *finish* at the run.



The brigade was 3 minutes and 25 seconds passing the finish.

The brigade was massed on one side of the defile and required to pass the defile and form "Left front into line." at a trot, on the opposite side. From the time the head of the column debouched from the defile till the last troop was in, the time was 7 minutes and 33 seconds.

The Board is of the opinion that, in route marches, the walk should not exceed 4.25 miles an hour over good roads, preferably only 4 miles an hour.

The trot should not exceed 7 miles an hour over suitable roads; the gallop should not exceed 10 miles an hour.

The trot and gallop should only be used on generally level ground or gently rising slope, except for short distances and emergencies.

The march for the first stage (two or three miles) should be made at a slow walk of less than 4 miles an hour.

A day's march should be made in both the walk and trot regulated by the commanding officer and interspersed with frequent halts and leading.

(Signed)

JNO. M. BACON,

Major 7th Cavalry, President.

(Signed) E. M. HAYES,

Captain 5th Cavalry.

(Signed) E. S. GODFREY,

Captain 7th Cavalry, Recorder.

#### HOSTILE CONTACT OF OCT. 7.

##### Course of Instruction.

[42]

HDQRS. CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 6, 1889.

##### Circular:

In the operations of hostile contact ordered for to-morrow, the assistant umpires will be distinguished by white flags. When the white flag is waved, all within sight will cease firing and remain in their positions until directed to renew the action. The assistant umpires will carefully observe that this rule is enforced, and will require all troops to resume the positions from which they started, in case any movement is made after the signal to cease firing is given.

Troops detailed to represent the enemy will be distinguished by white stable frocks or brown fatigue coats.

The Commanding General will in person act as chief umpire. Immediately on the conclusion of the operations, and before the troops move from their positions, all officers will report to the Division Commander in the field. The troops will remain in the situations in which the conclusion of the exercises finds them, until the officers are dismissed by the Commanding General.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Merritt:

(Signed)

J. B. BARCOCK,

Captain 5th Cav., A. A. A. General.

##### Course of Instruction.

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HDQRS. CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 6, 1889.

##### Circular:

Troop and company commanders are directed to restrain and control the fire of their men in the exercises to-morrow. Just sufficient firing to indicate the position taken up, will be employed, and rapid, independent fire will not be allowed.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Merritt:

(Signed)

J. B. BARCOCK,

Capt. 5th Cavalry, A. A. A. General.

##### Course of Instruction.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,  
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 8, 1889.

##### Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Troops in the Field:

SIR: I have the honor to enclose reports relating to the operations of yesterday, submitted by regimental and battalion commanders, and in connection therewith to state as follows:

In compliance with special instructions my brigade was held in camp, with the exception of one troop detailed to go with the infantry column—until 10 A. M. At that hour Major Russell's battalion of the 5th Cavalry was ordered to the eastward towards the Arkansas River on a reconnaissance.

Prior to the advance of Major Russell, in accordance with instructions from the Division Commander, I established my headquarters near the signal station in rear of the 5th Cavalry camp at about 9.40 A. M. At 10.52 a signal despatch was received from Lieut. Bell, who was with Major Russell, stating that they had met the enemy in force, which was confirmed by musketry and artillery firing.

"Boots and Saddles" was at once sounded in the 5th Cavalry camp in compliance with instructions from the Division Commander, and Col. Wade was directed to move with the utmost rapidity in support of Major Russell, over a road previously indicated by me. A signal despatch was sent to Col. Carlton at the 7th Cavalry camp directing him to saddle up and mount his command at once and to move via the 5th Cavalry camp and the 5th Cavalry trail to a point about two miles east and north of that camp and near the State line road. Major Rodney's battery of artillery reported to me on the road at about 9.30 and under special instructions, I directed him to report with his battery at

the 7th Cavalry camp and there await further orders.

The signal despatch to Colonel Carlton to saddle, directed Rodney to remove to the front at once with his battery, by the route heretofore referred to.

The details of the march of the 5th and 7th Cavalry and the battery are contained in the reports submitted. I remained at my headquarters at signal station until I saw all my command in motion, and then, with my staff, moved rapidly to the front to Major Russell's command, and made a personal examination of the left and centre of his line, and from there, having a knowledge of the country, I took in the position of the enemy. It was apparent that it was necessary for me to hold the line that Major Russell then occupied, particularly the left of it. I rode back to a point where the road or trail turned to the south, having previously sent to Major Rodney, whose command was the first on the ground, and had been taken off the trail and halted there by my order, to allow the 5th Cavalry through. I there met Colonel Wade, explained to him the situation, and directed him to send one battalion in support of Major Russell's left and another battalion to Russell's right to continue that line to the river and threaten the enemy's left, and notified him that I would support him with the 7th Cavalry upon its arrival. After a consultation with Colonel Williston, at his suggestion Major Rodney's battery was placed in fine position on my left. Upon the arrival of Col. Carlton, I directed him to send Major Baldwin's battalion in rear of our line, hidden from the enemy, by a route which I had previously selected, to take up a position in rear of the right centre of Colonel Wade's line, and to report to the latter, he having been placed in charge of that portion of the line occupied by his regiment. Captain Moylan's battalion of the 7th Cavalry was ordered in reserve near our left. I sent for Major Bacon and directed him to move his battalion east on the State line road to a country that was familiar to both of us, and there to move to the south through the depressions which there existed, hiding his command and continuing his movement until he struck the right and rear of the enemy. His orders further contemplated that he was to charge them, roll their line up and capture their battery.

In connection with his movement I proposed to break down the enemy with my battery, and then throw Woodson's battalion, which was on the left, solidly on them. On the completion of all these arrangements, I started to make a personal inspection of my entire line. Upon reaching a point near the left of Russell's line, I found Major Baldwin's battalion halted, awaiting his return from Col. Wade, and, on account of the firing in his front, I rode up to find out what was going on. It seems that the enemy's right was badly doubled up, and that the Division Commander, for reasons, had ordered them back to a new position. This adjustment having been made, and the umpires having authorized a continuation of the action, the enemy moved by the left flank. This movement exposed them to the vedettes of Major Baldwin's battalion. Capt. Jackson, the senior officer present, dismounted his battalion and decimated this line by volley firing. About this time I was so fortunate as to meet the Division Commander, who was chief umpire of the field, and made my claim that their line was captured. I am led to believe that he coincided with my opinion from the fact that he directed the firing to cease, and ordered me to have the "recall" sounded. While thus occupied with the Division Commander, Major Baldwin rejoined his command, mounted it and moved down a ravine at a gallop to a position selected by Colonel Wade in support of his right. After the "recall" was sounded I saw Major Bacon's battalion in the exact position I expected him to reach—hidden

from the enemy, on the flank of their battery, and on the flank of their supports.

The arrival of my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Brewer, with orders to stop his charge, was all that saved the enemy from complete overthrow. I respectfully invite attention to enclosed details of the operation.

It is proper for me to state, in conclusion, that it was not my original plan to operate in this way, but I found it necessary to make these adjustments from the situation of affairs when I arrived in the field. When the contest was ended the whole of the 7th Cavalry and three troops of the 5th Cavalry were ready for mounted service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES W. FORSYTH,

Colonel 7th Cavalry, Comdg.

##### Course of Instruction.

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HEADQUARTERS 5TH CAVALRY,

IN THE FIELD,

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

##### The Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Brigade:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with verbal orders from the Brigade and Division Commanders, I ordered Major Russell to report to me at 10 o'clock A. M., with his battalion mounted and ready to leave camp. He reported at the hour designated, was handed the written order (enclosed with his report) and proceeded at once to carry out his instructions. The other two battalions were held in camp unsaddled until 10.49 A. M., when a courier arrived from Major Russell with information that he had met the enemy in force. At the same time boots and saddles sounded from the hill just north of camp, the position occupied at the time by the Brigade and Division Commanders.

The two battalions were mounted and formed in 10½ minutes and in 11 minutes were clear of camp and proceeding at a rapid trot in the direction taken by the first battalion.

My orders were to hold one battalion in reserve. The 3d Battalion being in advance, I directed Captain Woodson to Major Russell's position, and held the two battalions near the battery.

I then rode to the front and met the Brigade Commander who said he had put Captain Woodson in position, and directed me to put the other battalion in well to our right. I moved to the right and received an order from the Brigade Commander to hold the crest of a ridge in front of where I was at the time. Two troops were dismounted and moved to the crest, which was beyond the extreme left of the enemy, whose left flank at once retired. The two troops were then mounted and held near the position indicated until recall sounded.

I do not know the positions or movements of the first and second battalions except from the enclosed reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. F. WADE,

Colonel, 5th Cavalry, Commanding.

##### Course of Instruction.

[46]

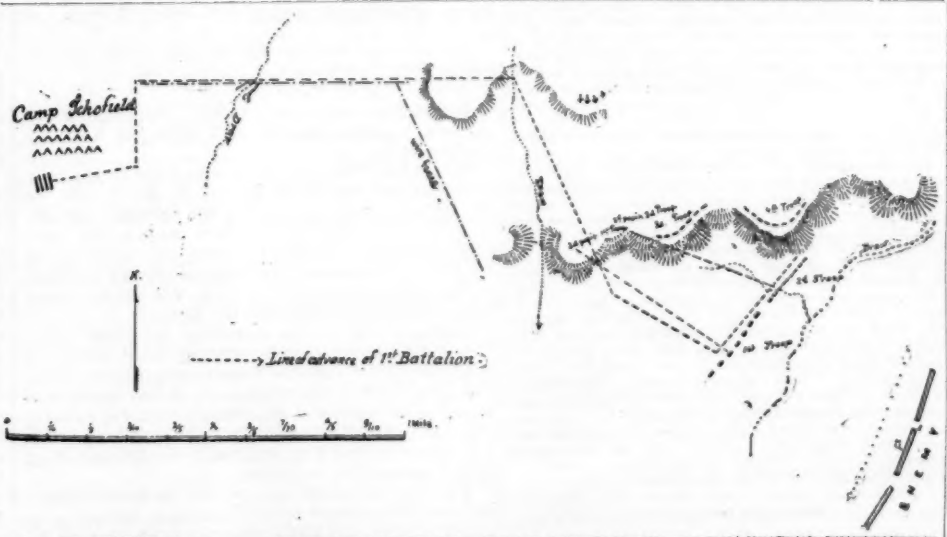
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

##### Adjutant 5th Cavalry, Present:

SIR: In obedience to written instructions, I have the honor to report that I left this camp at 10 o'clock A. M., to-day, in command of the 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, consisting of four troops, and proceeded towards the Arkansas River, via corner of wire fence near drill ground, and thence in an easterly direction. Capt. Forbush, comdg. Troop L, 5th Cav., pushed forward with his troop from the corner of wire fence as an advance guard for about two miles, when Corporal Fagan, of Troop L, with four men as scouts, was ordered forward to find the enemy and draw his fire. This important duty the corporal performed intelligently and thus developed the enemy's position.

Immediately after the enemy fired on the scouts, he showed himself in force.

These facts were immediately reported by courier



Report of Major Russell's Operations, Oct. 7.



to Col. Wade and reinforcements requested. In the meantime the following dispositions were made to hold the enemy until reinforcements should arrive.

About one-half the battalion were deployed as skirmishers on foot, with horses out of range as much as possible, with orders to hold the enemy, but to fall back if pressed, while the other half retired in rear of a steep, rocky bluff about five hundred yards in rear of the first line, forming a support and a rallying point with flanks well picketed. The enemy having advanced in full force, the first line was withdrawn, and reinforcements not having arrived, arrangements were made to establish a second line of defence, but previous to its completion, reinforcements arrived under command of Col. Wade, 5th Cavalry. I then held the battalion well in hand and awaited orders. A sketch of the country traversed is herewith enclosed.

Both officers and men were prompt and energetic in the discharge of duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. RUSSELL,  
Major 5th U. S. Cav., Comdg. 1st Battn.

Course of Instruction.

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CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

To the Regimental Adjutant:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the movements and disposition of the 2d Battalion, under my command:

I left camp at about 10.45 A. M., and proceeded directly to the field of operations. I was ordered by Colonel Wade to proceed as quickly as possible to the right flank. While executing this movement General Forsyth rode up and directed me to rest my right on the Chillicothe and endeavor to envelop the enemy's left, on foot or mounted, depending upon circumstances.

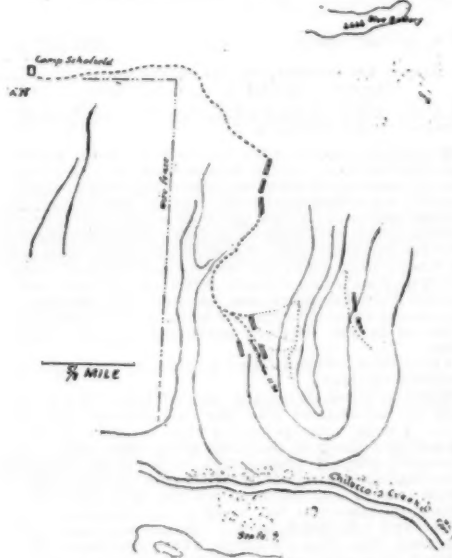
Before reaching the Chillicothe, however, I was ordered to form line facing the enemy just in rear of the crest of a small hill running north and south, and prepare to fight on foot. Company G remained mounted to act as a reserve. The rest of the battalion was dismounted and advanced to the crest of the hill in line of skirmishers. There was no firing, as the enemy was concealed by the high grass.

I was next ordered to mount and send four men to the Chillicothe to watch and report the movements of the enemy, and four men to the crest to drive in the enemy's videttes. \* \* \*

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. M. HAYES,  
Captain 5th Cavalry.



Report of Captain Hayes, October 7.

Course of Instruction.

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CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

The Regimental Adjutant, 5th Cavalry:

SIR: I have the honor to report that my battalion was formed at 10.58 A. M. and proceeded to the left of our lines under instructions from the regimental commander to support the 1st Battalion, then engaged with the enemy about two miles to the east and north of Chillicothe Creek, where I arrived and at once formed opposite the left, and sent my adjutant to report to Major Russell for orders.

In the meantime I was instructed by the Brigade Commander to dismount one troop to fight on foot (which was rapidly done) and with the other two troops to strike the enemy's right. I moved under cover of the hill, following down the ravine to the left, and charged the enemy's right. On coming into open ground I was met with a heavy fire from the enemy's infantry, while endeavoring to gain their flank. This caused them to change front with a portion of their artillery and the reserves on their right.

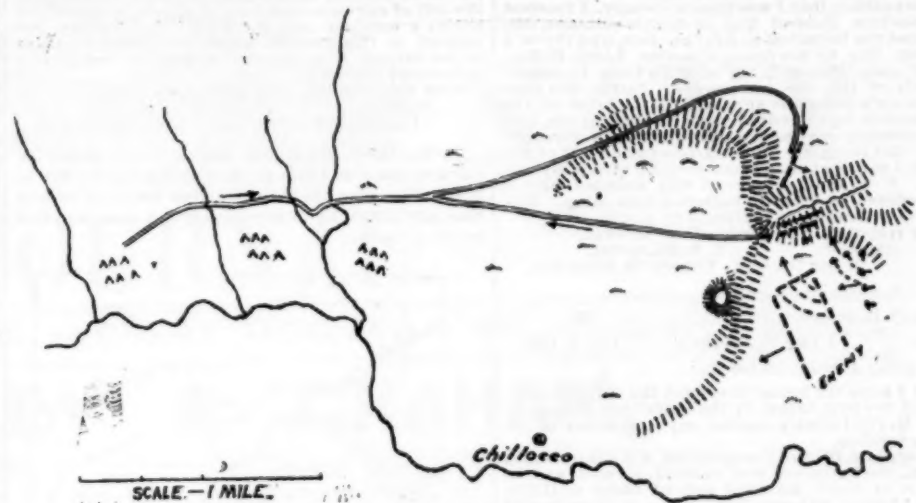
Finding that the charge could not be carried nearer the enemy's position, I passed beyond their right flank and withdrew my command under cover of the hill in their rear, threw out flankers, and returned quickly to the left of our line and formed across the ravine facing south, and opposite the left of Major Bacon's battalion, then getting ready to charge, and with the intention of moving in echelon with his battalion to the charge. \* \* \* At this time recall sounded and under instructions I marched to camp.

The spirit and energy with which the men and officers executed the movements was commendable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. E. WOODSON,  
Capt. 5th Cavalry, Comdg. 3d Battalion.

State Line



Report of Major Bacon's Operations, Oct. 7.

Course of Instruction.

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CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Cavalry Brigade.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the reports of battalion commanders of to-day's practice:

The regiment started from the camp six minutes after "Boots and saddles" was sounded, and followed the route taken by Battery F, 4th Artillery, and arrived about 300 yards in rear of the ridge that the battery fired from in 21½ minutes after same call. Arriving at that point Colonel Forsyth ordered one battalion (Major Baldwin's) to report to Colonel Wade. Another (Capt. Moylan's) to be placed to the right of the battery. Major Bacon's to move to the extreme left of the line.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) C. H. CARLTON, Lieut.-Col. 7th Cav.

Course of Instruction.

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CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

To the Adjutant, 7th Cavalry, Present:

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the 1st Battalion of the regiment in the affair of to-day:

At 10.58½, the horses being unsaddled at the picket line, "boots and saddles" sounded; in exactly six minutes (11.04½) the battalion had mounted, formed line, and been reported to the Lieutenant-Colonel in column of fours, between this camp and that of the 18th Infantry. The other two battalions coming up at the same time, we moved at a fast trot through and about ½ miles a little north of east from the camp of the 5th Cavalry. At this point I was directed by the Regimental Commander to make way for the advance of one of the rear battalions, and to hold the first in reserve.

A few moments later I received orders from the same authority to come forward with my battalion, and had proceeded but a few paces when, meeting the Brigade Commander, I was directed by him to move, if possible unseen by the enemy, and assault, preferably by charging his right flank. Throwing out sufficient advance guard and flankers, I moved forward rapidly, and, taking advantage of the broken nature of the country, succeeded in forming the battalion in line between three and four hundred yards from and opposite the right flank of the enemy's first line. I had reached this position unknown to the enemy, and found the ground intervening between us to be simply perfect for the purpose designed (a charge). Without unnecessary delay, I moved forward with drawn sabres to the charge, but very soon encountered Lieut. Brewer, A. D. C., who informed me that hostilities had been discontinued, and that the Brigade Commander directed me to cease further action.

During this parley with Lieut. Brewer my command had passed over the low dividing ridge and halted in full view of the enemy, who promptly changed front both with his support and reserve, as also his artillery, and opened a brisk fire on my line. I, however, respectfully submit that had my progress not have been checked by the aide at the moment it was assuming a rapid gait, it would have reached by charge a nearer distance than 200 yards to the enemy's flank, before he could have changed front and opened on me an effective fire.

In addition to my battalion of four troops, Capt. Woodson, 5th Cavalry, had two troops of his fine battalion in line almost adjoining my left, and I am sure he would have given the enemy's reserve and artillery all they could attend to. In the event of my charge being repulsed, Capt. Woodson's and my battalions could have readily fallen back behind the low projecting ridge to our immediate rear, dismounted and again advanced with a much stronger line than the enemy could spare, enfilading his first line and overlapping his reserve and support.

I am again indebted to Lieut. J. A. Harman, 7th Cavalry, for the very accurate sketch accompanying this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. M. BACON,  
Major 7th Cavalry.

Course of Instruction.

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CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

The Acting Adjutant, 7th Cavalry:

SIR: In accordance with verbal instructions I have the honor to submit the following report:

My battalion, consisting of Troops C, D and M (Troop G having been detached to report to the Infantry Brigade Commander), bridled and saddled the horses at 11.02 o'clock A. M. when the call "Boots and Saddles" was sounded. The battalion in line, was reported formed by the battalion adjutant at 11.06 o'clock A. M. and I immediately moved out, in column of fours, at a trot, in rear of the 1st Battalion 7th Cavalry, which was also moving at a trot, and passed out of camp at 11.07 o'clock A. M.

My battalion remained in the regimental column until 11.25 o'clock A. M., when the regiment was halted in rear of the crest of a hill some two miles northeast of the 5th Cavalry camp.

At 11.32 A. M. I received an order from the regimental commander to advance and support the 3d Battalion, 7th Cavalry, which had just moved out to our left front. I was in the act of obeying this order when Lieut. Mann, a staff officer, directed me to follow the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry, which I did.

At 11.37 o'clock A. M., I received another order from the Colonel Commanding to report to Colonel Wade, 5th Cavalry, who was commanding the right of our line. I immediately moved off at a gallop to obey this order, and sent the Battalion Sergeant Major ahead to find at what point Colonel Wade was located. But I had gone only a short distance when I was met by Lieut. Carson, aide to the Cavalry Brigade Commander, who pointed out some ground to my right, which he said the Brigade Commander wished me to occupy. I started for this position but found that, in order to reach it, I would be under fire from the enemy's battery, and not knowing the exact position of the enemy's firing line, I halted the battalion under cover, left Captain Jackson, 7th Cavalry, in command of it, telling him at the same time that we would be under fire did we proceed further, and started out to find and report to Colonel Wade and ask him for specific instructions. I had gone but a short distance when I was met by one of Colonel Wade's aides, who said that Colonel Wade directed me to move my battalion more to the right and hold a certain position, designating it, as the enemy were advancing upon it. I returned to my battalion, but found that Captain Jackson had perceived the enemy in his front, had dismounted to fight on foot, and was advancing to the crest of the hill in his front, firing by volleys upon the left flank of the enemy. The enemy then withdrew from the crest of the hill, and I remounted the battalion and



Report of Major Baldwin's Operations, Oct. 7.



moved to the right to obey Colonel Wade's order, when I was met by another of his aides who showed me the position that I was then to occupy. I reached this position, formed line of double column, dismounted the battalion to fight on foot, and threw a skirmish line to the front, directing Lieut. Robinson, Comdg. Troop D, to hold his troop in rear of the left of the line, as a reserve. Just at this time the enemy's firing line appeared on the crest of the hill three or four hundred yards in front of me, and I immediately opened fire upon them, and directed Lieut. Robinson to put his troop on the left of my line, as I saw that the enemy would overlap my left flank. \* \* when the recall was sounded and I was ordered to take my battalion into camp. Distance marched about 7 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) T. A. BALDWIN,  
Major 7th Cav., Comdg. 2d Battalion.

#### Course of Instruction. [52]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

To the Acting Adjutant, 7th Cavalry:

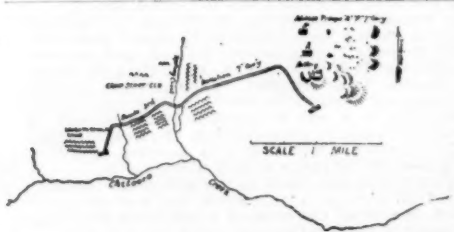
SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the battalion—Troops A, F and H, 7th Cavalry—under my command in today's exercises.

"Boots and saddles" sounded at 8½ minutes past 11 A. M., the battalion was saddled, formed and, in column of fours, marched out of camp at 11:13½ A. M. I halted just outside of camp to allow the 1st and 2d Battalions to pass, and joined in the column as rear battalion. The entire regiment then moved at a fast trot in an easterly direction to a point about 1½ or 2 miles east of the camp of the 5th Cavalry and about ½ mile south of the State line, where the 5th Cavalry and Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, were found actively engaged with the enemy. The two leading battalions were here halted and my battalion ordered to the front. I was ordered by the Regimental Commander to move two troops out a little south of east and feel for the enemy, the other troop to be placed in support of this movement.

I had just sent forward patrols preceded by scouts and flankers, when I received an order from the Regimental Commander to recall the patrols, reform my battalion and take up a position as reserve for the 5th Cavalry.

I placed my battalion in position as ordered, and remained there until recall was sounded at 11:52 A. M., when, in accordance with the orders of the Regimental Commander, I returned to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) M. MOYLAN,  
Captain 7th Cavalry, comdg. Battln.



Report of Captain Moylan, Operations of October 7.

#### Course of Instruction. [53]

CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

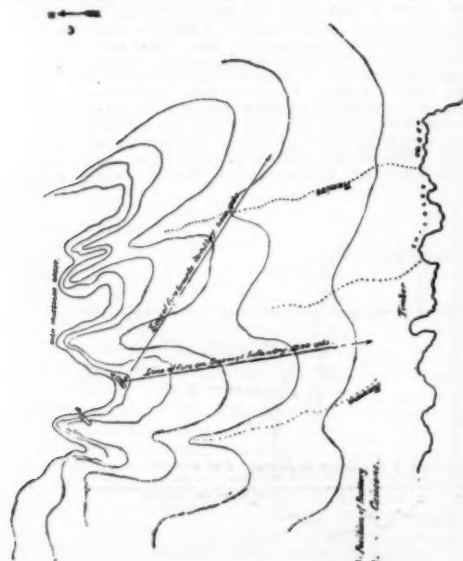
To Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, Adjutant Artillery Battalion:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders received from the Chief of Artillery, I reported with Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, to the Commanding Officer, 7th Cavalry, at the 7th Cavalry camp, at about 10 A. M., for service with the cavalry.

The battery started promptly at the notice of attack on the left and moved at a trot and a gallop along the road leading from the 7th Cavalry camp to the 5th Cavalry camp and then turning to the left moved rapidly in the direction from which the sound of the enemy's guns appeared to come.

Upon reaching the vicinity of the field of action, the battery was halted under cover, by direction of the Brigade Commander.

After the 5th Cavalry had passed and moved well to the front, the battery was moved direct to the

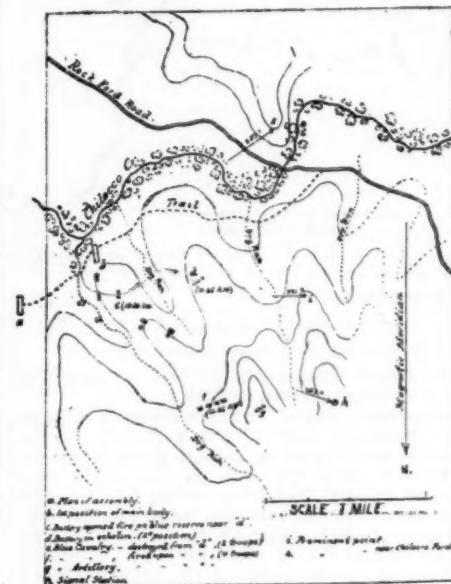


Report of Captain Rodney, Operations of Artillery, Oct. 7.

front by order of the Brigade Commander and was placed in position by his order on high ground near the left of our line, and from this point engaged the enemy's artillery and infantry. The battery remained in this position until withdrawn by order of the Brigade Commander. A sketch of the ground is enclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) GEO. B. RODNEY,  
Captain 4th Art., comdg. Light Battery F.

NOTE.—Boots and saddles was sounded at the 7th Cavalry camp at 10:54 and the battery opened fire at 11:11. The time the battery rested awaiting orders was not noted, but was probably not less than five or six minutes.



Report of Captain Woodruff, Oct. 7, 1889.

#### Course of Instruction. [54]

LIGHT BATTERY F, 2d ARTILLERY,  
CAMP SCHOFIELD, CHILOCCO CREEK, I. T.  
October 7, 1889.

To the Adjutant Artillery Brigade:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left my camp at about 8 A. M. this date, and joining the brigade of infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Snyder, 10th Infantry, marched in the direction of Rock Ford. Arriving at Chillico Creek, instead of crossing, the command remained on the north side, following the creek to within a short distance of the Arkansas River, where it was halted on low ground, concealed from view on the north and west.

While Col. Snyder was making known to the officers the object of the expedition, the cavalry put on stable frocks and the infantry canvas fatigue coats. The command then began to retrace its steps, advanced guards and flankers being thrown out.

I moved over a ravine or dry bed of a stream, formed the battery in line, dismounted drivers and cannoneers, and awaited developments. Meanwhile I rode to rising ground to my front and right, that might be advantageous positions for artillery.

Presently the advance of a column of cavalry was seen to our front and right (northwest) coming over high ground.

Our people soon engaged them, and seeing a large body of cavalry (the reserves) I moved my battery forward as far as possible without being seen, unlimbered the guns, running them forward by hand, commenced firing—range about 900 or 1,000 yards.

After a short time the advance of the enemy was repulsed and he retired behind the crest of a very high hill. Our infantry moving forward, I was ordered to move the battery also, and keep within a reasonable distance from the main line. We advanced about half a mile, or perhaps more, when quite a sharp conflict ensued. I had found my battery in column of platoons, so as to readily manoeuvre it. I saw a battery of artillery going into position on a high plateau to our right front, at a distance of about a mile.

A white flag was displayed at this time to my left and front. I remained inactive for a short time. Meanwhile the opposing battery came into action, I did the same. The opposing battery opened fire first, but without results so far as we were concerned. I fired occasionally at this battery, but watched closely the movements of cavalry on my right front. Two troops of cavalry made a dash for the battery. All of the guns of the battery were directed upon these two troops. On they came, until they were only about 400 yards from the supports on my right, commanded by Lieut. Wheeler, 18th Infantry, who gave them such a warm fire, which, with that of the battery, must have destroyed them. To fire effectively at this command of cavalry, I caused the right platoon to change front nearly to the rear. I then formed the battery in echelon, right piece retired.

At about 11:45 A. M. a battalion of cavalry formed on our right and front, with the apparent intention of charging the battery. A well directed fire, assisted by the fire of the supports, caused them to retire after advancing only a short distance. Immediately after this, the battle was declared ended, and I was ordered to return to camp, arriving there at about 12:30 P. M.

The accompanying map of the battlefield, with reference to the Artillery, as observed by 1st Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Art., clearly illustrates the movements of my battery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) CARLE A. WOODRUFF,  
Capt. 2d Art., comdg. Light Battery "F."

#### Course of Instruction. [55]

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE,  
INFANTRY DIVISION,  
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

The Actg. Asst. Adjutant General, Headquarters, Dept. of the Missouri, In the Field.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of this day's exercises:

In compliance with written instructions of the 6th instant, I formed my brigade at 8 A. M. and marched out upon the Rock Ford road. Immediately upon passing the wire fence east of camp, in compliance with the verbal orders of the Division Commander, I bore to the left and marched along the north bank of the Chillico Creek, keeping as well under cover as possible, until I arrived within about half a mile of the Arkansas River, in direction of the State Line Ford.

My force being supposed to be that of an enemy having crossed at State Line Ford, I made my dispositions accordingly and advanced upon the direct road leading towards camp. As the advance passed over the first high ground to the west, it met the advance guard of a reconnaissance sent out from camp, which was driven back upon its supports. I continued my advance for about a mile when I was met by heavy force of Cavalry in front and upon both flanks.

For the manner in which these attacks were met, I respectfully refer to the reports of the subordinate commanders herewith enclosed.

The artillery under command of Captain Woodruff went into action twice and did most excellent service.

The support for the battery consisted of from one to three companies of the 18th Infantry, as from time to time was found necessary. Troop G, 7th Cavalry, Captain Edgerly commanding, rendered most valuable and efficient service as advance guard, scouts and in actual contact.

So far as I observed, all officers under my command performed their duties promptly and energetically.

I am sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) S. SNYDER,  
Lieut.-Col. 10th Inf., Commanding Brigade.

#### Course of Instruction. [56]

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BATTALION, INFANTRY BRIGADE,  
CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T., Oct. 7, 1889.

The Acting Asst. Adjutant General, 1st Brigade, Infantry Division, Camp Schofield, I. T.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your Headquarters dated Oct. 6, 1889, and in reply to your letter of this date, directing that I report the part taken by my command in the operations to-day, I have the honor to submit the following:

The battalion was formed at 7:30 A. M. and marched to the camp of the 2d Battalion, when brigade line was formed, and then moved in an easterly direction down Chillico Creek. After marching about 4½ miles the command was halted. The Brigade Commander then directed me to hold my battalion as reserve, in the forward movement about to be made.

I was then directed to send a company to support Woodruff's battery.

When the advance guard moved forward I followed the movement with my battalion in line of battle. I kept a sharp lookout for a probable attack by the enemy in our rear or on left flank. I discovered what I thought to be a vidette of the enemy on my left and about 600 yards distant. Just at this time I was directed by the Brigade Commander to take the left wing of my battalion to protect the left flank, as the enemy was seen approaching from that direction, which was done. We watched the enemy closely and in the final firing repulsed him.

Another company of the battalion was detailed to assist in supporting the battery against an attack from the right flank, which attack was successfully repulsed.

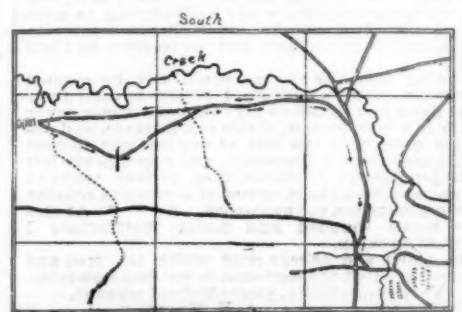
The remaining companies of the Battalion acted under the immediate direction of the Brigade Commander.

At 12 M. I was directed by order from the General Commanding the Division to have Recall sounded and march my command to camp, where we arrived at 1 P. M.

The troops under my personal supervision were well handled by their company commanders, the fire was well directed and kept under control of the officers.

Enclosed please find sketch of country passed over and showing disposition of troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) GEO. K. BRADY,  
Major 18th Infantry, Commanding.



Report of Major Brady, Oct. 7, 1889